Data collection and analysis, population policy formulation, and research and training

UNFPA continued to help developing countries produce population data and collect, analyse and disseminate population information on a timely basis.

In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, the Fund designed a social-research programme to help participating countries collect and analyse data on fertility, mortality, the performance of MCH/FP programmes, and the impact of sociocultural and economic variables on population dynamics. These data will be used to inform policy makers about how population and development interact, and to determine appropriate policy interventions. The programme was designed to be used in conjunction with successful ongoing surveys such as the Demographic and Health Survey and PAPCHILD.

To keep abreast of new technologies and emerging issues in census design so the Fund could continue to provide quality technical assistance to census activities, UNFPA staff met throughout the year with specialists from census organizations in developed countries. UNFPA also helped with preparations for a 1993 experts' meeting on ways to make census and survey activities more efficient, less costly and more accurate. The Fund also studied the applicability for population programmes of new techniques to make rapid assessments of social and economic developments.

UNFPA again provided assistance to develop computer software packages to support population activities. Three packages developed thus far have been extremely useful in data collection and analysis, and in population and development planning. One, POPMAP, facilities the display in map and database form of social, economic and demographic indicators, and shows the location of service facilities and other institutions; it is a potentially useful tool for linking population and related information to regional and local-level programming.

UNFPA provided specialized training to some 75 middle-level professionals from 48 developing counties, through the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development. It also helped the *Institut de Formation et de Recherche Demographiques* (IFORD) in Cameroon and the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Ghana to restructure their programmes to include training in population and development, in order to help policy makers, planners and researchers respond to emerging needs in population and development planning brought about by political and administrative decentralization and structural adjustment programmes.

UNFPA provided support to four multi-year studies on migration. One, executed by the International Organization for Migration, is analysing emigration flows from developing to developed countries as well as between developing countries.

Another, executed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), is collecting data and developing a database on migration in Europe. The third study, executed by the United Nations, is compiling a compendium of national policies regarding international migration.

The fourth, executed by the Centre for Applied Research in Population and Development, is analysing migration in the Sahel for use in policy formation.

As part of the preparations for ICPD, UNFPA worked closely with the United Nations Population Division in organizing a January 1993 experts' meeting in Bolivia on population distribution and migration.

To gain a better understanding of the extent to which population is a factor in economic development, UNFPA organized a meeting of economists in September. Participants issued a statement calling on economists to go beyond a narrow focus on population and per capita income and examine the interrelationships between population variables and economic development, particularly such specific problems as the long-term implications of rapid population growth on renewable resources and social investment.

UNICEF/Carolyn Watson

UNFPA helped developing countries generate reliable data on population growth. At right, mothers and children in Sri Lanka.

UNFPA/Mary Ann Sullivan, Jr./Impact

Resident of San Mateo, Guatemala. Numbers of elderly people are growing in many developing countries.

Ageing. UNFPA supported and actively participated in a series of international meetings dealing with population ageing during 1992, the tenth anniversary of the United Nations World Assembly on Ageing and the International Plan of Action on Ageing.

Two such meetings provided input for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development: The Round Table on the Ageing of Asian Populations, held in Bangkok, Thailand, in May, organized by the Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) with UNFPA support; and the International Conference on Population Ageing, held in San Diego, California, in September, attended by 350 experts from more than 30 countries. UNFPA was one of 30 international and national co-sponsors of the International Conference, along with WHO, the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Statistical Office and the United Nations Population Division.

UNFPA also helped organize and participated in the discussions on ageing at the Expert Group Meeting on Population Growth and Demographic Structure, held in Paris in November as part of the ICPD preparatory process. The meeting devoted two working sessions to social changes and the elderly, one on developing countries and another on developed countries.

UNFPA and ECE jointly published a 400-page study, *Changing Population Age Structures, 1990-2015*. The study contains more than 40 articles on the causes, economic and social consequences, and political implications of population ageing in Europe.

International Conference on Population and Development

Secondary school students in Nouakchott, Mauritania. The International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in Cairo in September 1994, will seek to increase awareness of the connection between population issues and sustainable development.

Capping a year of active preparations for ICPD, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 47/176, endorsing the conference objectives as decided by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in resolution 1991/93 and recognizing the importance of regional conferences in ICPD preparations. The Assembly also endorsed ECOSOC resolution 1992/37, which called for ICPD to be convened in Cairo, Egypt, from 5 to 13 September 1994.

The General Assembly resolution emphasized the need to increase awareness of population issues as an integral part of sustained economic growth and sustainable development. It called on all United Nations organs, organizations and programmes to contribute fully to conference preparations, invited all states to take an active part, and recognized the importance of NGO participation in both the conference and its preparatory process.

UNICEF/Lauren Goodsmith

Five expert group meetings were held during the year. The first, in New York in January, discussed the complex interrelationships among population, the environment and resources, and how they affect economic development.

The second, in Cairo in April, compared and analysed experiences in formulating and implementing population policies and programmes. The third, in Gabarone, Botswana, in June, examined the role and status of women in population and development.

The fourth, in Bangalore, India, in October, looked into linkages among family planning, health and family well-being. The fifth, in Paris in November, examined population growth, demographic structure and socio-economic development.

Two regional ministerial-level conferences met during the year: the Third African Population Conference on "Population, Family and Sustainable Development", held in Dakar, Senegal, in December; and the Fourth Asia and Pacific Population Conference, held in Bali, Indonesia, in August (see the sections on sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia and the Pacific, respectively, in the Regional Review chapter of this report).

Promotion of awareness and exchange of information

On 11 July 1992, more than 90 countries celebrated the third annual World Population Day with presidential addresses, sporting competitions, parades, poetry contests, radio debates, exhibitions, seminars and workshops, and news conferences and other special media events.

To mark World Population Day, UNFPA produced and distributed a video, *Towards a World in Balance*, based on *The State of World Population 1992* report. Many countries broadcast the video on national television, by itself or as part of local programming highlighting regional or national population issues.

The Fund also produced a poster and a brochure. United Nations Radio produced a 14-minute programme, *Population: An Issue of Many Dimensions*, featuring interviews with population experts; it was sent to over 400 stations around the world. United Nations Television produced a programme on population for Cable News Network's *World Report*.

Publications. In June, UNFPA launched a monthly magazine, *POPULI*, combining the Fund's previous quarterly journal of the same name and its monthly newsletter, *Population*. The new magazine, which appears in English, French, and Spanish, presents news and views on developments in the population field and on UNFPA's programme; it has a new format and uses state-of-the art publishing technology.

Journalists and population-related institutions have reproduced articles and used the magazine in various other ways, and circulation has grown in each language. By year's end, special supplements had appeared, and coverage of ICPD preparations was increasing.

UNFPA also published its annual *Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World 1991/92*, and updated its *Population Issues: Briefing Kit 1992*.

The State of World Population 1992 report, *A World in Balance*, called for immediate action to balance population, consumption and development patterns as a prerequisite to ending absolute poverty and providing for human needs while protecting the environment. The report emphasized that if development is to be sustainable, its environmental cost must be cut and its benefits distributed more fairly — both within and between countries.

The report was introduced at media seminars in Brussels, and launched by the UNFPA Executive Director in London and by senior Fund officials in media centres throughout the world. The report was well received by the media, parliamentarians, policy makers and the public.

The Governing Council noted with satisfaction the report's recommendation that a human-centred development strategy should be at the core of policies leading to sustainable, balanced development. An essential component of that strategy is integration of population into research, policy and programmes at every level.

Media relations. UNFPA provided information and on-camera analytical support for a Cable News Network series, *The Population Bomb*, broadcast on the network's international telecasting system.

UNFPA organized a media seminar during UNCED to introduce journalists to the complex interrelationship between population and the environment.

The Fund also conducted international media seminars prior to the Asian and African regional population conferences in Bali, Indonesia, and Dakar, Senegal. At each seminar, leaders and specialists in the population field gave journalists, editors and broadcasters detailed presentations on the main population problems and issues in the region; participants' coverage of population issues during the regional conference was generally of high quality.

International poster contest. Some 40,000 young people between ages 6 and 18 took part in UNFPA's first annual international

Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali (centre) speaks at United Nations Population Award ceremony honouring Indian industrialist J.R.D. Tata and the Population Council. With him (from left to right) are: Jamaican Ambassador Lucille Mathurin Mair, a trustee of the Population Council; J.R.D. Tata; Mexican Ambassador Jorge Montano, Chairman of the Award Committee; and Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of UNFPA and Secretary of the Award Committee.

UNITED NATIONS/M. Tzovaras

UNFPA/Ian Lloyd Dakin

Marine explorer Jacques-Yves Cousteau gave the 1992 Rafael M. Salas Memorial Lecture, held annually in honour of UNFPA's first Executive Director.

poster contest. The 1992 theme was population and the environment. An international jury selected 12 winners in four age categories, from among 134 finalists from 36 countries who had won national competitions in their age groups. The winners received certificates and art supplies. Their posters were displayed in an exhibit at United Nations headquarters, and reproduced as greeting cards.

United Nations Population Award. Indian industrialist J.R.D. Tata and the Population Council shared the 1992 United Nations Population Award, presented at United Nations headquarters in September. Tata established one of India's first factory-based family planning and welfare programmes; the Population Council has developed such contraceptives as the Norplant subdermal implant.

The laureates were chosen by a committee representing 10 United Nations member states (Burundi, Belarus, Cameroon, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands and Rwanda). Each laureate received a diploma, a gold medal and a cash prize.

Rafael M. Salas Memorial Lecture. Renowned marine explorer and environmentalist Jacques Yves Cousteau delivered the fourth annual Rafael M. Salas Memorial Lecture at United Nations headquarters on 30 September.

In a passionate lecture entitled, "The Greatest Adventure of All Time", Mr. Cousteau criticized world leaders' apathy in dealing with population growth: "How is it that such an unrelenting threat has never evoked any reactions, any serious decision, any consternation among leaders, intellectuals, diplomats or philosophers?"

It is time to "accept the need to take drastic, unconventional, unpopular decisions," Mr. Cousteau declared. "What is at stake, literally, is to save the human species."

UNFPA follow-up to UNCED

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development marked a breakthrough in the discussion of population and environment issues. At the first environmental conference some 20 years ago, population was not even on the agenda. Neither was it on the agenda for UNCED as late as 18 months before the meeting.

UNFPA/Ruth Massey

At UNCED and in follow-up activities, UNFPA has emphasized the links between environmental issues and population. At right, Chadians use new village water system they helped construct.

But in the first days of the summit, a succession of world leaders, heads of agencies and eminent individuals declared population to be one of the key issues in the fight for sustainable development.

At the opening session, Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Bruntland stated, "Poverty, environment and population can no longer be dealt with — or even thought of — as separate issues." This conviction was reflected in Agenda 21, the action plan adopted by the conference.

UNFPA actively participated in the UNCED process. It seconded a staff member to the UNCED Secretariat from January 1991 to July 1992, and participated in and contributed to the various UNCED preparatory committees and expert groups. The Fund also produced and distributed publications on various aspects of the population/environment interrelationship.

Following the conference, UNFPA began examining its activities to see how well they fit with the intentions and prescriptions of Agenda 21, and to determine how to adapt those that did not. At the same time, the Fund has built on UNCED's achievements in the population field in its preparations for ICPD.

As part of its follow-up to UNCED, UNFPA identified those chapters and programme areas of Agenda 21 that have programmatic, institutional or financial implications for UNFPA, concentrating on those closest to the Fund's concerns and mandate.

The chapters most immediately relevant to UNFPA address such issues as: poverty (Chapter 3); demographic dynamics and sustainability (Chapter 5); global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development (Chapter 24); children and youth in sustainable development (Chapter 25); financial resources and mechanisms (Chapter 33); and international institutional arrangements (Chapter 38). The Fund also identified relevant programme areas in other chapters.

UNFPA also began to develop guidelines to help countries integrate environmental considerations into population policies and programmes. The Fund supported a valuable pilot study of the interaction between population and environmental factors, conducted in Mauritius. The study designed a methodology to help analyse the complex interrelationships among population, development and the environment. UNFPA also formulated a multi-year research project beginning in 1993, to study the relationships among population pressures, poverty and environmentally endangered areas.

UNFPA kept abreast of structural changes within the United Nations system that resulted from the UNCED process. The Fund took steps to enhance coordination and cooperation with other United Nations agencies and organizations, to enable it to more effectively carry out the new responsibilities created by Agenda 21.

Population and environment was the theme of UNFPA's first International Poster Contest for children. Below, winning entry in ages 9 to 11 category, submitted by Zhang Yuelu of China.

Policy and programme coordination

One of the Fund's core aims and purposes, according to its 1973 mandate from ECOSOC, is to promote coordination and collaboration in population planning and programmes. Recognizing the importance of this for the effectiveness of technical cooperation, UNFPA continued to place special emphasis on coordination during the year.

At the global level, UNFPA participated actively in ACC and its subsidiary committees. As the chair organization for the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) in 1992, the Fund devoted much attention to various initiatives of JCGP and its working groups on programme activities in sub-Saharan Africa, harmonization of programming procedures and programme cycles, common premises, training, women in development, and structural adjustment.

As chairperson of JCGP, the UNFPA Executive Director reported on JCGP activities to the substantive session of ECOSOC in June 1992.

Chaired by UNFPA, the high-level meeting of JCGP Executive Heads gave special attention to implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199. JCGP organizations then worked with the United Nations' Special Coordinator for Operational Activities on the key issues raised in the resolution. These include, among others, arriving at a common programme approach, coordinating the United Nations' input to the country strategy note, developing a United Nations system-wide manual on procedures related to programme components and projects, synchronizing programming cycles, expanding the use of common premises, and developing integrated training programmes.

UNFPA continued efforts to improve coordination with United Nations agencies and organizations, bilateral organizations and NGOs. As in the past, the Fund chaired and served as secretariat for WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA collaboration meetings, which developed joint policy statements on MCH/FP and on cooperative country-level programme activities. For example, the organizations issued and disseminated a joint statement on traditional

birth attendants, underscoring the three organizations' resolve to collaborate in country-level training, logistic support, and research.

To improve collaboration among population programme activities and help ensure regular exchange of information, UNFPA entered into a number of new cooperative agreements. For example, the UNFPA Executive Director and the Executive Secretary of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) signed an agreement to promote the adoption and implementation of population policies among OAU member states. The Fund and the African Development Bank agreed on a framework for cooperation in helping African member countries improve population and development planning and programming.

UNFPA increased its collaboration with the Commission of the European Communities (EC), designating its Coordinator for the Brussels-based Global Programme on Training in Population and Development as its Representative to the EC. UNFPA field offices met regularly with EC field representatives to discuss potential country-level collaboration. The first agreement to emerge from such discussions was for EC participation in an MCH/FP project in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Through its Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries in the 1990s, UNFPA continued its coordination and collaboration with bilateral agencies, other United Nations organizations and NGOs. In-depth studies were completed on contraceptive requirements and logistics management needs in India, Nepal, Pakistan and Zimbabwe (see the section on family planning above). IPPF, ODA, the Population Council, PATH, the Rockefeller Foundation, SIDA, USAID, the World Bank and WHO/GPA were closely involved in the planning and implementation of the studies.

UNICEF-trained health worker and doctor examine a pregnant woman at Sri Lanka clinic. UNFPA is continuing efforts to strengthen its collaboration with UNICEF and the World Health Organization in maternal and child health and family planning programme activities.

UNICEF/Paul Banwa

The global initiative is guided by a consultative group (representing developing and developed countries, United Nations organizations and NGOs), which held its annual meeting in May in Geneva (in conjunction with the Governing Council session). A smaller working group of interested parties from the consultative group, formed in 1991 to steer the implementation of the global initiative, met twice in 1992 at UNFPA headquarters.

Despite limited staff resources, the Fund devoted considerable time and energy to various coordination initiatives of the United Nations system, as well as those of NGOs and other organizations active in the population and development field. UNFPA participated in the United Nations Joint Collaborative Mission to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in February 1992, and in the United Nations Task Force on the Newly Independent States, established in 1992 following donors' meetings in Washington, Lisbon and Tokyo.

UNFPA continued to participate in the IPPF International Programme Advisory Panel, which in 1992 established priorities including: addressing unmet family planning needs in poor and hard-to-reach communities; improving the role and status of women in society and development; addressing the special needs of youth; improving sexual and reproductive health; improving the quality of family planning services; and establishing effective performance indicators.

The Fund also took part in IPPF's International Medical Advisory Panel, which in 1992 updated IPPF statements on steroidal oral contraception, injectable contraception, Norplant contraceptive implants and voluntary surgical contraception, and reviewed the final draft of IPPF's *Medical and Service Delivery Guidelines*, subsequently distributed to all UNFPA field offices.

The Fund actively collaborated with other agencies and organizations in preparations for UNCED and several other international conferences. The ICPD preparatory process is similarly enhancing cooperation in the population field, and helping to ensure that partners in the environmental, development and NGO communities collaborate fully with population organizations.

The Fund paid special attention to collaboration with the World Bank and the regional development banks, consulting regularly with the banks at both headquarters and country levels and pursuing collaborative programme initiatives in all regions.

UNFPA and UNICEF reinforced and expanded complementary programme activities, building upon the successful collaborative activities highlighted in their joint report to the

UNFPA coordinates its programme activities with UNICEF, for example, by ensuring that family planning is fully integrated with programmes to promote maternal and child health. At right, UNICEF-trained health worker records the weight of Sri Lankan infant.

Governing Council in 1992. In current country programmes, there is even greater synchronization of programme cycles, and coordination is more prevalent and substantive.

For example, in Sierra Leone, UNFPA will continue to utilize the service network of UNICEF's Expanded Programme of Immunization as a channel to deliver family planning services to rural communities. In Nepal, UNFPA and UNICEF are collaborating on advocacy of later marriages and delayed first pregnancies. UNFPA will also use the immunization programme network to distribute contraceptives.

In Belize, UNFPA and UNICEF activities complement each other in promoting reproductive health and preventing adolescent pregnancy. UNFPA and UNICEF will assist the Central African Republic in conducting a demographic health survey. In the Arab States, the two organizations will join several other collaborating agencies in supporting PAPCHILD and an intercountry socio-economic, demographic and health survey.

UNFPA and UNICEF also continued to collaborate on regional activities. In Latin America, for example, they collaborated with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), USAID, the World Bank and the International Development Bank in the follow-up to the World Summit for Children, and in the Central American Summit on Human Development, Children and Youth. UNICEF contributed generously towards preparations for ICPD by seconding an official and providing support for positions within the Conference Secretariat.

Through continuing revision of programming procedures and policies, UNFPA has sought to further facilitate coordination with all partners. A major focus of the Fund's PRSD exercises is to promote a more coordinated approach to population programmes and policies. In the PRSD process, care is taken to involve all agencies and organizations in the population field.

Likewise, UNFPA's new technical support services arrangement is modelled to promote coordination between different sectors and agencies. Leaders of UNFPA country support teams, the principal mechanism to provide technical assistance, give special attention to coordination in general, and in particular to coordination with UNICEF, the World Bank, the regional banks and NGOs. An inter-agency task force has been set up to give maximum support to cooperation and coordination.

Procurement of equipment and supplies

In 1992, UNFPA's total procurement amounted to $59.4 million, a 90 per cent increase over the 1991 figure of $31.1 million. The procurements were undertaken in the following categories: headquarters procurements in support of the administrative function ($2,156,518); local procurements undertaken by UNFPA field offices ($898,008); field procurements undertaken by headquarters against UNFPA-funded projects for equipment and supplies for field offices ($22,492,273); and agency procurements, undertaken by headquarters on behalf of governments for externally funded projects ($33,891,909).

The considerable increase in the volume of supplies procured enabled the Fund to secure highly preferential prices and, in turn, to make the most cost-effective use of donor funds. In addition, undertaking such procurements generated handling fees for UNFPA.

During 1992, approximately 81 per cent by value of all procurements were for contraceptives, with an additional 5 per cent spent for raw materials used for contraceptive manufacture. A breakdown by commodity category is provided below for 1992 and 1991. The increase in procurements is attributable to requests to the Fund to procure contraceptive supplies for specialized externally funded projects. These amounted to $33.9 million and accounted for 57 per cent of the value of all procurements in 1992.

In accordance with the Governing Council's recommendation that it increase the procurement of equipment and supplies from developing countries, UNFPA more than doubled such procurement in 1992 ($7 million, compared to $3 million in 1991). Procurement from Canada, the Netherlands, and the Nordic countries amounted to $2.1 million, compared to approximately $2.3 million in 1991.

Commodity procurement	(in thousands of U.S. dollars) 1992	1991
Oral contraceptive pills	31,633	12,912
Contraceptive injectables	9,986	4,751
Contraceptive IUDs	3,817	885
Contraceptive implants	363	477
Condoms	2,106	1,873
Spermicides	436	423
Raw materials (for contraceptives)	2,720	—
Medical equipment	2,571	3,078
Electronic data-processing and audio-visual equipment	1,099	2,085
Vehicles	1,534	1,870
Office supplies, printing, etc.	3,174	2,732
TOTAL	**59,439**	**31,086**

Regional Review

UNICEF/Gaspirro Pinzo

Africa (sub-Saharan)

At the Third African Population Conference on "Population, Family and Sustainable Development", held in Dakar, Senegal, in December 1992, African countries proclaimed their commitment to address population problems, and to formulate and implement comprehensive population policies.

The ministerial-level meeting revealed a near-universal recognition that rapid population growth and accelerated urbanization hamper social and economic development, and called on governments to accord high financial priority to population matters as an integral part of the socio-economic development process. It noted the relative ineffectiveness of past efforts to reduce fertility and mortality, and appealed to donors to increase population assistance and activities.

The Dakar Declaration also called on African governments to work to reduce population growth in the region from 3.0 per cent in 1992 to 2.5 per cent by the year 2000 and to 2 per cent by the year 2010, and to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate from 10 per cent to 20 per cent by 2000 and to 40 per cent by 2010. It called for an increase in life expectancy from 45 years to 55 by the turn of the century, and a 50 per cent reduction in maternal mortality.

The declaration also acknowledged the need to integrate population policies and programmes and family concerns into development strategies and plans; to create a socio-economic climate conducive to effective fertility policies and to sustain the political will needed to carry out these policies; to provide facilities and resources so that couples and individuals can determine the size of their families; to adopt national policies and implement legal measures to improve the role, status and participation of women; to expand the role of NGOs; and to establish and strengthen programmes to combat the spread of AIDS.

In conjunction with the conference, UNFPA Country Directors in sub-Saharan Africa held their fourth meeting. They discussed the reduction in UNFPA financial support to the region during the year and its impact on population activities just when the stage had been set to expand activities.

The Country Directors also discussed how UNFPA might best respond to the AIDS pandemic in the region, stressing the crucial role that family planning plays in protecting the health of mothers and children and in preventing perinatal transmission of HIV infection. They agreed that family planning delivery systems should provide information and counselling on AIDS and distribute condoms.

UNFPA also organized a meeting of 19 African NGOs from 14 countries, to explore the possibilities of expanding the use of NGOs in population activities in the region. Many of the recommendations that emerged found expression in the Dakar Declaration, which stressed that NGOs should be strengthened and considered full partners in implementing

UNICEF/Sean Sprague

The Dakar Declaration calls on African Governments to work to double the current rate of contraceptive prevalence by the turn of the century, when these Nigerian schoolchildren will be reaching adulthood.

Women and girls wait to fill water jars at spring outside their village in Ethiopia, one of nine sub-Saharan African countries to which UNFPA sent PRSD missions in 1992.

population programmes and helping to formulate related policies. The declaration also called on governments to promote community participation in programme planning, implementation and financing.

Country-level activities. In all but 10 of the 41 countries the Fund supports in sub-Saharan Africa, reduced UNFPA financial support to population activities during 1992 contributed to a loss of momentum in the implementation of important UNFPA activities. Plans to expand activities were scaled down, and resources had to be sought from other donors to cover projects already developed.

Temporary disruptions due to the democratization process in the Congo, Mali, Niger, Togo and Zaire, and to the threat or outbreak of civil war in Angola and Liberia, slowed or halted UNFPA activities. Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi and Mozambique were able to expand activities, however, and Ethiopia rejoined the ranks of countries ready and determined to address population problems.

At its thirty-ninth session in May 1992, the Governing Council approved 16 UNFPA country programmes: Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania. All began activities in 1992 except Burundi, which is to commence in 1993.

These programmes devote a greater proportion of regular resources (66 per cent) to maternal and child health and family planning, and to information, education and communication activities than have past programmes. This reflects progress in making leadership groups more aware of the importance of such activities, and in developing appropriate infrastructure.

To assist in preparing country programmes to be submitted to the Council in 1993, UNFPA conducted Programme Review and Strategy Development exercises in the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, and Uganda.

During 1992, Guinea, Niger and the United Republic of Tanzania adopted formal population policies, bringing to 13 the number of countries that have done so. The other 10 are Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Zambia. Another 19 countries are at various stages of policy formulation, while at least 32 view their population growth rates as too high. Several countries, including Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Uganda, strengthened their government units responsible for planning and/or coordinating population activities.

MCH/FP programmes continued at some level in all countries of the region except Liberia, where they were interrupted by civil strife, and Equatorial Guinea, where family planning has not been introduced. UNFPA field offices indicate there is a wide range in the percentage of government-run health facilities that offer family planning services, from only 1 per cent in Côte d'Ivoire to 100 per cent in Mauritius, Seychelles and Swaziland.

Such estimates, however, do not indicate the extent to which the services offered are either visible or truly accessible. In only 12 countries (Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) did at least half the population have even theoretical access to family planning services (defined as living within a set distance from a place where services are at least occasionally offered).

The obstacles to increasing the use of family planning cited most often by the field offices were the lack of public information in support of family planning, opposition of cultural or religious groups, poor quality or inaccessibility of services, and weak governmental support.

UNFPA supported a number of innovative approaches in IEC in 1992. In the United Republic of Tanzania, for example, a "radio soap opera" is being developed and tested. Episodes will incorporate messages on family planning, maternal and child health, the status of women, and environmental concerns. In Ghana, the 31st December Women's Movement, a national grass-roots NGO, trained female community leaders to stage folk dramas addressing family planning and environmental issues.

In formal education, UNFPA continued to support the integration of population and family life education in the curricula of primary and secondary schools. Most countries are still in the early stages of this process. Only Botswana, Seychelles and Zimbabwe have introduced population or family life education in more than half of their primary schools; and only Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Gambia, Mauritius, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe have achieved similar levels of integration at the secondary level.

To raise awareness of population issues, increase the acceptance of family planning and address concerns of major target groups, the UNFPA field offices stressed the need to develop national IEC strategies, to set up IEC coordinating/planning bodies to implement the strategies, to conduct research to obtain data to develop strategies and design appropriate messages, and to train personnel.

The field offices also recommended expanding the population coverage of all media, emphasizing radio, youth organizations, extension and outreach workers, indigenous media, and adult education and literacy programmes.

As part of its ongoing efforts to improve the role and status of African women, UNFPA supported some 40 women, population and development projects in 28 countries. The integrated projects addressed women's reproductive and productive needs. As part of a global evaluation of income-generating projects with family planning components, three UNFPA-assisted projects in Kenya and Ghana were evaluated. The results will serve as the basis for developing a strategy for UNFPA support to projects integrating income generation and MCH/FP.

UNFPA supported 29 of 31 national women's organizations active in population activities, and provided support to strengthen government women's bureaus in 28 countries. The Fund also assisted 23 countries to collect data specifically dealing with the status of women.

The Kenya Institute of Mass Communication in Nairobi, site of the first UNFPA-supported regional training programme on IEC, offered two pilot courses — on IEC strategy development, organization and management; and audience research and message design. UNFPA intends to expand this programme for anglophone countries during 1993-1995 while developing a similar programme for francophone countries beginning in 1993.

In September, UNFPA hosted a meeting of experts to discuss quality, supply and demand in regional family planning training. Experts from training institutions in Africa, Europe and North America met with representatives of governments and donor agencies to clarify sub-Saharan Africa's needs for regional training in MCH/FP and related IEC. One aim was to identify ways to rationalize donor assistance.

The meeting focused on regional in-service training lasting six months or less, targeted to multi-country audiences sharing a common language. Participants agreed that such training should focus on substantive issues, generally should not exceed three months, and is most appropriate for those in a position to lead others and/or transmit the acquired attitudes, knowledge and skills. They also agreed that effective follow-up is essential.

A team of experts assessed the feasibility of transferring one or more centres of the Fund's Global Programme of Training in Population and Development to training institutes in the Africa region. They considered the suitability of a number of institutes to take over programmes currently located in Louvain, Belgium, and The Hague, the Netherlands.

The mission found that transferring the programmes to developing countries would help strengthen the training and research capacities of the selected institutes, enable trainees to study firsthand population and development issues relevant to their own countries, and ensure greater use of local expertise in the Global Programme. The mission noted, however, that it might be difficult to find African institutes

UNFPA continued to support the integration of population and family-life education in the curricula of primary and secondary schools. Below, Sierra Leone children do elementary arithmetic.

UNITED NATIONS/B Wolff

Africa (sub-Saharan)

UNFPA expenditures (1991) and allocations (1992)

	(in $US 000)		Percentage of total programme	
By major sector	**1991**	**1992**	**1991**	**1992**
Family planning	17,554	16,868	31.8	34.7
Communication and education	13,070	11,416	23.7	23.5
Basic data collection	8,032	3,964	14.5	8.2
Population dynamics	5,453	5,241	10.0	10.8
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	6,891	6,444	12.5	13.3
Implementation of policies	0	2	0.0	0.0
Multisector activities	2,474	2,313	4.5	4.8
Special programmes	1,627	2,301	3.0	4.7
TOTAL REGION	**55,101**	**48,569**	**100.0**	**100.0**
By country category				
Priority country	33,056	37,663	60.0	77.5
Other country	10,175	5,968	18.5	12.3
Total country	43,231	43,631		
Regional	11,870	4,938	21.5	10.2
TOTAL REGION	**55,101**	**48,569**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Priority Countries:
Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

with the staff and facilities required to mount such training in the immediate future.

Progress was made in restructuring the UNFPA-supported regional training programmes in demography at the *Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques* in Cameroon and the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Ghana. This included signing an agreement among UNFPA, the University of Yaoundé and the Government of Cameroon concerning incorporating IFORD into the University's system; bringing staff salaries at the two institutes into line with those of similar institutes in the region; and reorienting academic and research programmes to take into account the region's special needs.

Progress was also made in implementing UNFPA country support teams. The team in Dakar, for example, became fully functional in September. Teams in Addis Ababa and Harare initiated activities during the year and should become fully operational in 1993.

UNFPA signed an agreement with the Organization for African Unity, providing a framework for collaboration in promoting the adoption and implementation of population policies among OAU member states. It signed another with the African Development Bank to assist Bank member countries in formulating and implementing population policies and programmes, and integrating population factors into their development plans.

At their annual consultations to exchange information and experiences and coordinate programme activities, UNFPA and the World Bank agreed: (a) to adopt a common approach to analysing the demographic impact of AIDS; (b) to organize meetings between UNFPA country support teams and World Bank country staff; (c) to pay more attention to women's reproductive role, and to promote family planning as one of the most effective vehicles for enhancing women's socio-economic status; and (d) to promote NGO involvement in implementing population and family planning programmes.

In the area of women, population and development, an initiative was undertaken to enable the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), based in Washington, DC, to strengthen African NGOs' capacity to deliver family planning services to hard-to-reach communities. The aim is to organize training workshops in programme management and institution building for female leaders of African NGOs.

Workshops will address gender issues, leadership development, organizational effectiveness, project design and implementation, resource management, and gender and development. The focus will be on, among other things, identifying barriers to women's participation in population and development activities, developing strategies to address gender issues in the development process, and developing health and family planning programmes for women.

A second initiative revised the UNFPA Plan of Action for Gender, Population and Development, an integral part of the Fund's strategy for assistance in sub-Saharan Africa. The Plan focuses on further integrating gender issues into the main areas of UNFPA assistance. It also seeks to improve women's status by helping governments and national NGOs to formulate and implement population and development plans, policies and programmes that promote women's access to resources and opportunities, especially education and training.

Arab States and Europe

Arab States

The population of the Arab countries is growing at an annual rate of 2.8 per cent. It is expected to reach 290 million by the year 2000, an increase of about 50 million from 1992. Fertility is declining steadily, but at a moderate rate, from 6 children per woman in the 1980s to 5.2 in 1992. It is expected to reach 4.2 by the year 2000.

The decline is due to increased demand for modern and long-lasting contraceptives. Data from demographic and health surveys show marked increases in contraceptive use throughout the region. Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar and Tunisia have contraceptive prevalence rates of 32 per cent or higher; Bahrain, Egypt and Tunisia have rates of 50 per cent or higher.

Fertility and contraceptive prevalence rates differ markedly between rural and urban populations. Rural people tend to marry younger, have children earlier and get pregnant more often. Improving rural people's access to family planning services is thus a primary objective of population programmes in most Arab countries. Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen have set targets for contraceptive use and service delivery, and developed activities accordingly.

UNFPA/Jean Sprague

Mother cares for her infant at health centre in Egypt, one of six countries in the region to which UNFPA fielded technical missions in 1992.

Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia are striving to become self-sufficient in the production of contraceptives, in particular IUDs and pills. Yemen ratified a National Strategy for the Year 2000, along with a Population Plan of Action. Jordan is in the process of formulating a National Plan of Action to the year 2005.

During the year, UNFPA fielded technical missions to Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen to help with programme formulation. The missions emphasized that MCH/FP programmes should: be based on sociocultural research; combine family planning, maternal and child health, safe motherhood, and information and communication activities; and make greater use of women community leaders.

Allocations to the Arab States during 1992 totalled $12.1 million; MCH/FP and IEC accounted for some 60 per cent of this.

In Algeria, social services have not kept pace with the needs of the rapidly growing population, particularly in health, education, water and sanitation, nutrition and housing. This led the Government to establish an intersectoral committee to prepare a population policy, as part of an action plan to moderate population growth within the context of socio-economic development.

During the year, government and UNFPA officials met several times to formulate a project to produce oral contraceptives locally and make Algeria self-reliant in contraceptive production. Other UNFPA-supported activities seek to improve the quality of MCH/FP services, provide postgraduate training in population and development at the National Institute for Planning and Statistics, strengthen the training and research capacity of the Institute for Demography at the University of Oran, and strengthen the Social Communication Unit of the National Public Health Institute.

As part of efforts to strengthen MCH/FP services throughout Djibouti, UNFPA worked closely with the Government to formulate a project to train MCH/FP service providers in family planning techniques and counselling. The project will also be used to provide modern contraceptive supplies.

Egypt's National Population Council estimates that contraceptive prevalence among married women of reproductive age reached 50 per cent in 1992, a nearly 70 per cent rise since 1984, marking the continued success of the country's family planning programme. Contraceptive use is expected to increase further as a result of projects to build an IUD factory in Egypt, and to formulate a

Primary school students in Algeria, where the Government has established an intersectoral committee to prepare a population policy.

comprehensive IEC programme aimed at youth, the organized sector and local religious leaders.

UNFPA worked closely with Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in designing projects to improve the vital statistics system, train regional and local staff in analysing population data, and produce demographic projections. Most projects formulated in 1992 are to be executed by national organizations.

Following a national conference in Amman on Population and Basic Needs for 1991-2005, the Government of Jordan began a comprehensive population programme for 1992-1996. The National Population Commission, responsible for formulating the national population policy and the population plan of action to the year 2005, has been strengthened and enlarged to include national NGOs active in the population field. A High Commission for Women, headed by HRH Princess Basma, was established by Royal Decree.

The Government of Jordan further demonstrated its commitment to population issues by offering to host the UNFPA country support team in Amman and provide it with complimentary premises, and generously increasing its voluntary contribution to UNFPA by 126 per cent.

The Government of Lebanon submitted a proposal to UNFPA for a socio-economic and demographic survey to obtain information needed for the country's reconstruction. The survey would use a household sampling frame to collect data on the size, composition, structure and distribution of the country's population.

In Morocco, the Ministry of Public Health and UNFPA intensified efforts to implement recommendations of the 1991 Maghreb Safe Motherhood Conference in Marrakesh. The Government convened a three-day national consultation of health professionals to formulate strategies for MCH/FP services and related information and communication activities. NGOs and donor agencies also participated.

As a result, Morocco's Ministry of Public Health developed two proposals for UNFPA assistance — to improve MCH/FP service delivery and communications on safe motherhood, and to strengthen the collection and analysis of health and MCH/FP statistics. It also helped develop a training programme in MCH/FP for midwives. UNFPA and the Ministry of Education developed new population education projects to: integrate population education in the pre-service training of primary- and secondary-school teachers; produce self-training modules for teachers; and integrate population education into extra-curricular activities in the secondary cycle of primary education.

Preparations for the first housing and population census in Oman, planned for November 1993, progressed according to schedule. The enumeration is supported by Royal Decree. The Ministry of Health met with UNFPA to discuss using the Gulf Health Survey results to launch a programme to improve the health of mothers and children. The programme, based on the safe motherhood approach, would include family planning services.

In the Sudan, the two-year interim country programme approved by the Governing Council in May 1992 took shape. Six new projects got under way, including one to strengthen MCH/FP facilities and services in Eastern Province and another to conduct the 1993 population census. The country's senior officials and development specialists are giving increased attention to population issues; celebration of World Population Day on 11 July contributed greatly to this heightened awareness. As a result, a technical committee has been established to examine the country's population policy. It will prepare the country report for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development.

Family planning efforts in the Syrian Arab Republic improved markedly during the year. The Government strengthened family planning information and communications activities; provided training for service providers in contraceptive techniques; and improved the storage, supply and distribution of contraceptives. It approved the use of contraceptive injectables and implants, and arranged for the requisite training at medical schools of Syrian universities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The Prime Minister requested that the State Planning Commission initiate, with

UNFPA assistance, the formulation of a national population policy.

Tunisia continued to formulate and implement activities aimed at narrowing the rural-urban gap in contraceptive prevalence, and further improving family planning services and MCH/FP management information systems. UNFPA assisted in the procurement of contraceptives in 1992 and has approved funds to meet the country's needs in 1993. Donors expressed little interest in providing multi-bilateral assistance for this purpose. UNFPA continued to provide assistance for institutionalizing population education in primary education and in the teachers' pre-service training programme.

Yemen ratified a National Population Strategy and accompanying plan of action to the year 2000. The aim is to improve and expand MCH/FP services nationwide, and to increase contraceptive prevalence steadily from 6 per cent of women of reproductive age in 1992 to over 30 per cent by the year 2000. As a first step, the Government has requested donor assistance in developing comprehensive programmes in the areas of MCH/FP; IEC; and women, population and development. UNFPA is to be instrumental in helping coordinate these efforts.

At the request of national NGOs active in maternal and child health care in the West Bank and Gaza, UNFPA approved two projects to provide MCH/FP services to the Palestinian people, through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

Regional programme. A wealth of data was collected during the first phases, ending in 1991, of two jointly funded surveys in the region — the Pan-Arab Project for Child Development and the Gulf Health Survey. A major activity in 1992 was to analyse this information to develop and improve MCH/FP policies and programmes throughout the region.

Phase I of PAPCHILD provided detailed socio-economic, demographic and health data for Algeria, Egypt, Mauritania, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. Phase II, scheduled to begin in 1993, will cover Djibouti, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia.

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, in collaboration with the League of Arab States and UNFPA, undertook preparatory activities for the April 1993 Arab Population Conference in Amman, Jordan, part of the preparatory process of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. The conference was to address issues including: population growth and distribution; family health and family planning; women, population and development; and internal and international migration.

The Amman-based UNFPA country support team became operational in the last quarter of 1992. The team leader arrived in Amman in July and officially assumed his duties in October, preparing a comprehensive work plan for 1993. A team of three specialists in population education and communication and one in data processing carried out 16 technical support missions to six Arab countries in its first three months, working closely with the UNFPA field office in each country. When fully operational, the team will have 17 members and will provide technical assistance for a wide range of activities.

Refugee children in Zagreb, Croatia. Conflict in the former Yugoslavia led UNFPA to suspend activities there temporarily.

UNICEF/Giacomo Pirozzi

European region and the CIS/Baltic States

UNFPA assistance in Europe continued to focus on reducing the high incidence of abortion and the relatively high rates of infant and maternal mortality. Allocations to the region in 1992 totalled some $4 million, approximately a quarter of which was for activities in Albania.

Albania celebrated its first National Family Planning Day on 27 June 1992 with a workshop for 200 health providers. UNFPA continued to provide modern contraceptives, along with training for medical staff in their use. The analysis, dissemination and use of census data also proceeded with UNFPA support, and the Fund continued to support the Population Studies Unit established at Tirana University in 1991.

A UNFPA mission visited Bulgaria in June to formulate a major family planning project for consideration by the donor community. An international seminar on the latest technology

Arab States and Europe

UNFPA expenditures (1991) and allocations (1992)

	(in $US 000)		Percentage of total programme	
By major sector	**1991**	**1992**	**1991**	**1992**
Family planning	5,191	7,381	34.9	45.7
Communication and education	2,366	2,347	15.9	14.5
Basic data collection	1,288	1,740	8.7	10.8
Population dynamics	3,171	2,305	21.4	14.3
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	1,101	339	7.4	2.1
Implementation of policies	148	0	1.0	0.0
Multisector activities	705	1,130	4.7	7.0
Special programmes	889	904	6.0	5.6
TOTAL REGION	**14,859**	**16,146**	**100.0**	**100.0**
By country category				
Priority country	5,375	4,310	36.2	26.7
Other country	5,555	10,197	37.4	63.2
Total country	10,930	14,507		
Regional	3,929	1,639	26.4	10.2
TOTAL REGION	**14,859**	**16,146**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Priority Countries:
Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen.

for statistical applications was held in Hungary as one activity in a UNFPA-supported project to develop population databases. Romania undertook its first full census in many years; tabulation and analysis of the data are proceeding as planned.

In Turkey, a UNFPA programme review mission in November recommended extending the country programme for two years (1993-1994) and fielding a PRSD mission in 1993. The mission also recommended: expanding MCH/FP programme coverage to migrant communities around the major cities; introducing contraceptive implants and injectables; utilizing women community leaders to provide information on MCH/FP services, distribute contraceptives, and create awareness on AIDS and related issues; and using national NGOs to complement government efforts to increase modern contraceptive use.

Activities in the former Yugoslavia were suspended, and the UNFPA Representative there was temporarily relocated to Vienna.

UNFPA participated in the United Nations Joint Collaborative Mission to the Newly Independent States, from 16 February to 2 March. The mission found the greatest need for family planning assistance in the Central Asian Republics, whose Ministries of Health each appealed to international donors through the Tashkent Appeal Partnership. The mission called for immediate emergency and humanitarian assistance in family planning to these countries, and a full assessment of their needs.

As a follow-up to the Joint Collaborative Mission, UNFPA organized two needs assessment missions, funded by Germany under a trust fund arrangement that also included emergency provision of contraceptive supplies to the Central Asian Republics. One mission visited the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania from 2 to 17 November; the other visited the Central Asian Republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan from 26 October to 25 November.

The missions identified priority strategies in family planning and IEC, and needs amounting to $2.5 million in the Baltic States for three years and $23.2 million in four Central Asian Republics for four years. The reports of these missions, expected to be finalized in March 1993, will be shared with the international donor community to mobilize resources for these countries.

Regional programme. In 1992, the regional programme began a new four-year cycle. UNFPA continued its support to *Entre Nous*, the quarterly magazine for European family planning workers published by the Sexuality and Family Planning Unit of the WHO Regional Office for Europe. The Fund also supported, in cooperation with the Population Activities Unit of the Economic Commission for Europe, regional projects in ageing, migration, and fertility surveys.

The WHO Regional Office for Europe again provided technical assistance to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to help formulate, implement and monitor MCH/FP activities.

Preparatory meetings were held in relation to the March 1993 Population Conference for Europe and North America. The Geneva conference, organized jointly by the Council of Europe, ECE and UNFPA, is part of the preparatory process of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development.

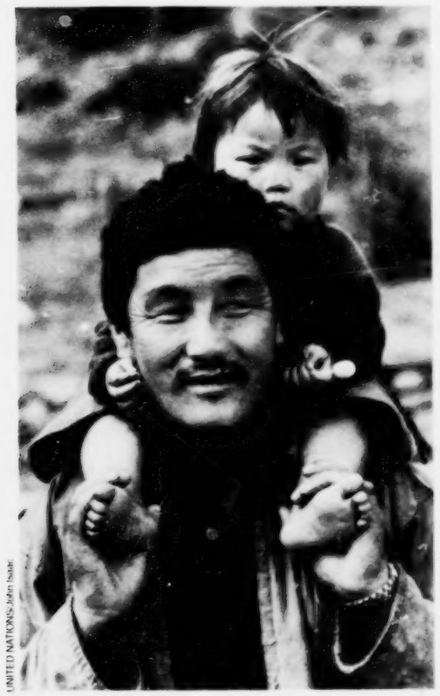
Asia and the Pacific

The Fourth Asia and Pacific Conference, held in Bali, Indonesia, in August, called on countries in the region to make a firm political and financial commitment to incorporate population and environmental concerns in all national development efforts.

The ministerial-level meeting was inaugurated by His Excellency President Soeharto and organized jointly by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and UNFPA. The conference adopted the Bali Declaration on Population and Sustainable Development, urging countries with rapid population growth to reduce their fertility rates to 2.2 children per woman by 2010.

The declaration urged all countries to reduce infant mortality to 40 per 1,000 live births during the same period, and called on countries with high maternal mortality to cut these rates by at least half.

The declaration further urged that family planning be integrated with health, education and welfare services, that women be given equal opportunity in all matters, and that governments draw up long-term strategies to deal with ageing populations.



UNITED NATIONS/John Isaac

Father and son in Bhutan, one of seven countries for which new country programmes were approved in 1992.

At its thirty-ninth session, the Governing Council approved new country programmes for Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, as well as the subregional programme for the South Pacific. During 1992, UNFPA conducted a PRSD exercise in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, using its findings and recommendations in formulating the country programme the Fund is submitting to the Council this year.

Once again, MCH/FP activities received the largest proportion of UNFPA assistance to the region, followed by IEC. In addition to reducing population growth, the Fund emphasized improving the quality of life of the population. Thus, safe motherhood was emphasized in new MCH/FP activities in Bhutan and India, as well as in activities being developed in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Papua New Guinea.

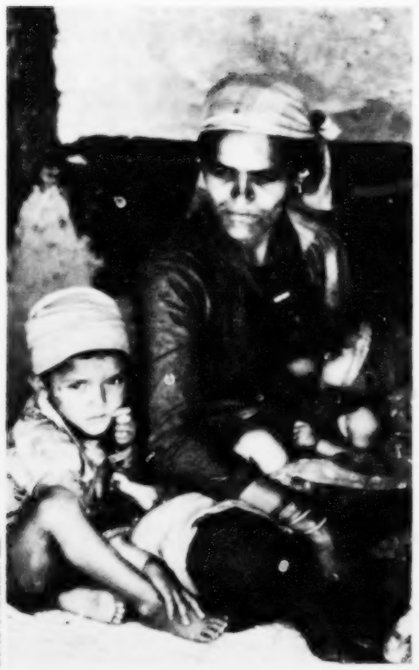
Many countries in the region have achieved self-reliance or technical competence in data collection and analysis as a result of past UNFPA assistance. In 1992, UNFPA provided technical assistance to census enumerations in Nauru, Niue, Tokelau and Tuvalu. In China, Nepal and Viet Nam, it supported analysis of census data and dissemination of the results.

The Democratic Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal and the Philippines improved the research capacity of population units, institutions and universities through staff training and the upgrading of data-processing technology. In India, UNFPA helped develop a project to test new technologies for expediting data processing and analysis in the next decennial census, scheduled for 2001.

UNFPA continued to emphasize activities designed to improve the status of women, often through support to education programmes for women and girls, and to facilitate women's participation in social and economic development, notably in Bangladesh, China, India and Mongolia. The Fund supported several projects in China to establish income-generating activities for women in poor, remote rural areas, and a fisheries project in the Philippines to provide training in micro-enterprise management and family welfare.

The Fund initiated several projects in the area of population and the environment. One in the Philippines, for example, is promoting awareness of the need to moderate population growth and ensure the sustainable use of resources. Another, initiated in the South Pacific in collaboration with the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme, seeks to incorporate

UNFPA continued to emphasize activities to improve the status of women. At right, Nepalese mother and her children.



population factors in environmental management activities. UNFPA also helped organize a seminar in the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the effects of population on development and the environment.

Two of the most serious new challenges facing the region are ageing and AIDS. The rapid demographic transition in many countries is accelerating the increase in people aged 60 and over. By the year 2000, almost half the world's 590 million elderly people will live in the Asia and Pacific region. In 1992, UNFPA supported research and pilot activities to help governments develop strategies to take ageing into account in development planning.

In AIDS prevention, UNFPA promoted the use of condoms in Thailand and supported mass information and education campaigns in the Philippines. In the Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and elsewhere, UNFPA provided assistance to incorporate AIDS education into population and family life education activities.

Coordination between UNFPA and its multilateral and bilateral development partners reached a new level. Periodic meetings to exchange information and programme plans have become routine in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the South Pacific and Sri Lanka.

UNFPA and the World Bank embarked on numerous joint monitoring, programme formulation and technical review missions; collaborative activities are under way in Bangladesh, and under consideration in China, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea.

The Fund continued to participate actively in JCGP, setting up task groups in Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines to develop inter-agency support to population activities.

The UNFPA-supported MCH/FP project in Afghanistan continued despite political and security problems. The project seeks to reduce infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality by strengthening pre- and post-natal health care and services.

In Bangladesh, UNFPA worked closely with the Government to identify major areas of assistance and formulate programme activities. The Fund also studied the feasibility of manufacturing condoms and IUDs locally, assisted in organizing management workshops for project directors and district officials, and with the World Bank advised the Government on how to operate a fund to support multisectoral activities to accelerate fertility decline.

UNFPA agreed to assist the Government of Bangladesh in procuring and delivering contraceptives, and in executing the second phase of a management development unit project. Both efforts are being financed by the World Bank and others as part of the Fourth Population and Health Project.

In Bhutan, the Fund continued to support efforts to develop the primary-health infrastructure and services. Several new activities were developed, including a safe motherhood project to cut maternal mortality in half, a programme to introduce population education into schools, and a project to use various communication and information channels to support MCH/FP.

A UNFPA technical mission to Cambodia assessed the country's needs; a UNFPA country programme will be developed once the newly elected Government assumes office in 1993. The mission found an urgent need to formulate and implement MCH/FP activities, to develop the national capacity to collect population data, and to strengthen the system of vital registration.

In China, UNFPA funded a study on the health and demographic implications of using stainless-steel-ring IUDs, and on the advantages of the more reliable and much safer copper-T IUD. The findings prompted the State Family Planning Commission to decree that stainless-steel-ring IUDs would no longer be produced after 1992.

A survey on the support system for the elderly in China was completed. Several

Parents bring children to health clinic in Fujian Province, China. UNFPA support helped extend maternal and child health services in 300 of China's poorest counties.

grass-roots-level projects were successfully implemented; these focused on using IEC in support of family planning programmes, training family planning workers in interpersonal communications, setting up income-generating activities for rural women in nine central and north-western provinces, and extending MCH/FP services in 300 of China's poorest counties.

Preparations to conduct the first modern national census were the top priority of the UNFPA programme in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Staff were trained, equipment purchased and the date of the enumeration set at 1 July 1993. UNFPA assistance also helped to: expand and improve MCH/FP activities at Pyongyang Maternity Hospital; initiate research on contraceptive technology through a visit of international scientists; and strengthen the capacity of the Population Centre to collect, process and analyse demographic and socio-economic data.

In India, the Government identified controlling population growth as one of the six main objectives of its eighth five-year development plan. UNFPA developed 14 new projects; the 6 that became operational seek to, among other things: supply MCH/FP programmes with pills, IUDs and newer contraceptives; strengthen IEC activities in support of family planning; and introduce new technologies to process and analyse population data. The Fund also conducted mid-term evaluations of its MCH/FP projects in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, noting many positive achievements but also problems with the quality and utilization of physical facilities and with training.

In Indonesia, the Government adopted a population law to help meet the dual challenges of population growth and environmental degradation. UNFPA continued to strengthen and expand family planning services throughout the country, especially in the remote outer islands. The Fund also assisted the Government in providing counselling in MCH/FP, and in helping communities tailor MCH/FP activities to their particular needs.

The Islamic Republic of Iran doubled its allocations to family planning programmes and established a new Department of Population and Family Planning in the Ministry of Health and Medical Education. To help strengthen the MCH/FP component of the Family Health Programme, UNFPA provided managerial training for national staff, and helped establish and equip 20 new health houses providing MCH/FP services. The Fund also supplied various modern contraceptive methods, including Norplant implants.

In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, UNFPA assistance helped provide birth-spacing services in two health centres in the capital. It also enabled national staff to analyse data from a UNFPA-supported vital statistics survey, which will be useful in development planning.

In Malaysia, UNFPA assistance helped the Department of Statistics conduct an advance tabulation and a post-enumeration survey of the recent population census. The Fund also supported training in various aspects of MCH/FP and basic health care.

UNFPA assistance in MCH/FP and population education continued in the Maldives, with the provision of contraceptives and counselling in support of child-spacing activities. The UNFPA-assisted Family Health Advisory Centre produced and distributed pamphlets, posters and other population information materials.

Mongolia began its first UNFPA country programme in 1992, initiating a project to collect and analyse demographic data for use in development planning, and another to establish a population teaching and research department at Mongolian State University. The Fund also provided contraceptives and medical equipment for maternity homes, and is assisting the Government in preparing a MCH/FP project that seeks to reduce maternal mortality by 50 per cent.

Myanmar completed a baseline survey on birth-spacing practices and the availability of contraceptives. The survey, conducted in 20 townships, revealed a contraceptive prevalence rate of 25 per cent among married women of reproductive age and a considerable unmet demand for family planning services.

In Nepal, UNFPA assistance helped to construct two regional health training centres and

lay the groundwork for a third, to study contraceptive requirements and logistics management needs; and to complete a fertility, family planning and health status survey. UNFPA will use funds provided by the Finnish International Development Agency to assist the Government in procuring Norplant.

In collaboration with interested donors and NGOs, UNFPA fielded a mission to Pakistan to assess contraceptive requirements over the next 10 years. The Fund also helped the Government prepare a background paper for a November donors meeting on population welfare, held in Islamabad. UNFPA provided emergency supplies of IUDs and Norplant, extended technical and financial support to prepare for the national population census (rescheduled for 1993), and initiated a pilot project in Punjab province to train women to provide family planning services and counselling in their own homes and those of women in other villages.

MCH/FP was again the major focus of UNFPA assistance to the Philippines, accounting for 76 per cent of programme expenditures. Such assistance helped train over 1,400 clinical personnel in family planning and safe motherhood, and 164 health personnel in interpersonal communications. Sixteen doctors, midwives and nurses attended a course on voluntary surgical contraception, and 32 outreach workers were trained in helping prospective contraceptive users choose from among the wide range of available methods. UNFPA also sought to expand access to quality family planning services and information by strengthening NGOs active in family planning.

The approval last year of the Fund's first subregional programme for the South Pacific coincided with a changed regional political climate, most significantly in Fiji and the Solomon Islands where there is now support for strengthening population programmes. One project formulated under the programme seeks to enhance IEC capabilities in the region, in collaboration with the South Pacific Commission. Another focuses on the critical linkages between population and the environment.

In Papua New Guinea, the Fund assisted government ministries in formulating activities under the first UNFPA country programme. It continued to support evaluation of MCH/FP service networks, human resources and logistics. UNFPA also provided assistance to the Papua New Guinea Family Planning Association to promote IEC activities and train traditional birth attendants, and supported a confederation of NGOs in promoting population awareness activities throughout the country.

The Republic of Korea once again shared its successful family planning programme experiences, assuming a portion of the costs of a regional training workshop, conducted by the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea and attended by 21 women leaders from 11 countries. With UNFPA support, the NGO also conducted some 3,000 sex-education classes for over a half a million secondary-school and college students.

Despite ongoing civil disturbances in one-third of Sri Lanka, UNFPA successfully implemented the first phase of its strategy to help the Government gradually establish a self-sustaining family planning programme. It provided substantial funds for contraceptive supplies, and agreed to procure contraceptives on a declining scale over the next five years.

In Thailand, a series of UNFPA-sponsored strategy workshops brought together various government departments and NGOs to address the country's most pressing population challenges. The main challenges identified in MCH/FP were to: ensure high quality reproductive health care; promote self-reliance in formulating and implementing family planning programmes; integrate AIDS prevention into family planning activities; and reach underserved groups with services.

The UNFPA-supported condom factory in Viet Nam now meets WHO's specifications for quality and efficiency. UNFPA in 1992 approved a new four-year project to ensure

UNICEF/Marcelo Dimarchi-Audio

Midwives learn to detect potential high-risk pregnancies in Kandar Province, Cambodia. UNFPA in 1992 fielded a technical mission to assess Cambodia's needs; a country programme will be developed after a newly elected Government takes office in 1993.

Asia and the Pacific

UNFPA expenditures (1991) and allocations (1992)

	(in $US 000)		Percentage of total programme	
By major sector	**1991**	**1992**	**1991**	**1992**
Family planning	34,162	40,682	59.9	67.0
Communication and education	7,502	7,531	13.1	12.4
Basic data collection	3,401	1,983	6.0	3.3
Population dynamics	4,711	3,533	8.3	5.8
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	1,087	1,947	1.9	3.2
Implementation of policies	0	0	0.0	0.0
Multisector activities	1,087	1,761	1.9	2.9
Special programmes	5,054	3,298	8.9	5.4
TOTAL REGION	**57,002**	**60,715**	**100.0**	**100.0**
By country category				
Priority country	43,905	50,742	77.1	83.6
Other country	5,328	5,446	9.3	8.9
Total country	49,233	56,188		
Regional	7,769	4,527	13.6	7.5
TOTAL REGION	**57,002**	**60,715**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Priority Countries:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

an adequate supply of contraceptives and improve the method mix. The General Statistical Office made significant progress in establishing a census database.

Regional programme. Under the regional programme, ESCAP continued to help countries build national population information networks. By the end of the year, the Asia-Pacific system included more than 200 information centres and libraries, and national networks in China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand were essentially self-sufficient.

A UNFPA-supported ESCAP project focusing on women's role in population change and development got under way with an experts' meeting in Bangkok on the project's concept and design. The group agreed that the next phase of the project should produce a computer-based simulation model.

ESCAP organized two other expert group meetings — one to develop a study design for case studies of migration and urbanization, the other to identify major issues in conjunction with the first Global Conference of the International Federation of Ageing. ESCAP also helped prepare the methodology and strategy for country studies on the links between population, the environment and poverty; such studies were begun in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal and Papua New Guinea.

The UNFPA-supported regional clearinghouse on Population Education and Communication, executed by UNESCO, trained 14 librarians, editors and computer experts, and helped develop national bibliographies on population education in China, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Viet Nam.

With UNFPA support, the World Assembly of Youth organized a regional workshop in Malaysia to educate 35 national youth leaders about integrated population, environment and development programmes. The Fund also provided support to the Asia and Oceania Federation of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to conduct workshops on fertility management and maternal and child health care.

UNFPA provided support to the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc. (JOICFP), for three projects: one to help countries sustain community-based MCH/FP activities, with a focus on women; another to develop, produce and distribute IEC materials aimed at improving women's health and status in society; the third to promote awareness of and formulate policies on ageing.

The Fund also provided support to the International Planned Parenthood Federation to prepare a training workshop for managers of adolescent reproductive health programmes, to strengthen MCH/FP programmes aimed at youth.

Other NGOs receiving UNFPA assistance included: the Asian Urban Information Centre of Kobe, to publish and distribute a newsletter on demographic and socio-economic issues in medium-sized cities; the University of North Carolina, to develop an Executive Master's of Public Health Programme for the Indian Institute of Health Management Research; the Centre for Development and Population Activities, to develop regional expertise in providing training and technical assistance to local NGOs, and in training NGO leaders in programme management and institution-building; and the International Federation for Family Life Promotion, to conduct a workshop on natural family planning.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Despite a dramatic decline in fertility during the past three decades, the population of Latin America and the Caribbean is projected to grow by some 81 million during the 1990s. Between 1992 and 2025, the region's population will increase by more than 53 per cent, from 457.7 million to over 700 million.

This growth potential is due to the region's young age-structure: 36 per cent of the population is under age 15 and the median age is 22 — the same as the averages for the less-developed countries of the world. Illegal abortion and adolescent pregnancy are pressing problems, especially among the poor. Both contribute to high rates of maternal mortality. Fertility rates remain high in Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua, particularly among adolescents.

Strategy for UNFPA assistance in the region. In 1992, UNFPA devised a strategy to address these issues. It concentrates on improving women's reproductive health, with an emphasis on reducing abortion and adolescent pregnancy and increasing contraceptive prevalence. It seeks to improve maternal health care, widen the choice of available family planning methods, and provide effective counselling.

Another focus is on developing and implementing comprehensive IEC strategies in each country. While understanding of population issues in the region has improved in recent years, awareness of the links between demographic changes and economic and social development needs to be increased, especially among policy makers and parliamentarians. The aim is twofold: to enhance political support for population policies and programmes; and to more effectively integrate population factors into development policies and plans.

The strategy favours decentralization to improve programme effectiveness, by enabling communities to identify their key population problems and target activities to groups and areas most in need.

To be effective, however, decentralization must be accompanied by training in programme management, accurate demographic data disaggregated by subregion and gender, and a clear understanding of the socio-economic and cultural profiles of communities; each is accorded special attention in the strategy. The strategy also seeks to involve women in all stages of programme formulation and implementation, to increase awareness of women's contribution to social and economic development, and to strengthen national capacity to carry out gender analysis.

In 1992, UNFPA added Country Directors in Honduras and Nicaragua, bringing the number in the region to eight. Fund-conducted PRSD exercises in Colombia, Guatemala and Nicaragua indicated that all

Improved maternal health care is one focus of UNFPA's strategy for assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean. Below, maternity hospital in El Salvador's capital.

UNFPA/Nancy Mahon

three governments were aware of the impact of rapid population growth on social and economic development, and of the need to address high rates of maternal mortality and adolescent pregnancy.

Maternal and child health and family planning. In 1992, the MCH/FP sector received 44 per cent of UNFPA's allocations to the region. Forty-two MCH/FP projects were operational; most were executed by WHO/PAHO.

UNFPA-supported MCH/FP activities concentrated on improving women's reproductive health, by helping countries improve reproductive health care, provide effective counselling, enhance the delivery of family planning services, and expand the mix of available family planning methods.

An important MCH/FP project in Bolivia helped to extend family planning services in 13 rural and marginal urban health districts; another established family planning services in 10 referral hospitals. UNFPA also approved a project to provide MCH/FP services in the country's 30 poorest rural health districts.

Colombia promoted the use of Norplant subdermal implants and trained doctors in their use. It also provided training in family planning techniques and counselling. In the Dominican Republic, a project to extend family planning services to some 29,000 women of reproductive age in the western and northern districts of Santo Domingo became operational. The project also seeks to create greater awareness among both men and women regarding AIDS prevention.

In El Salvador, within the context of national reconstruction, UNFPA worked closely with the Government, NGOs and communities to formulate a project to strengthen reproductive health services and related education activities. An MCH/FP project in eight provinces in Ecuador helped to train some 1,300 rural midwives and 2,000 community leaders in health education. The project also supplied health centres with contraceptives and equipment for midwives.

In Jamaica, UNFPA supported the training of medical personnel and health promoters, and provided contraceptive supplies in collaboration with the World Bank. In Haiti, the Fund used NGOs to organize four workshops to train young obstetricians and gynaecologists in family planning techniques.

UNFPA also approved a project to develop and implement a community-based family planning programme for rural Andean women in Peru. The project will study the women's attitudes, behaviour and practices regarding family planning, including the use of various plants as contraceptives.

Adolescents were an important target for assistance. For example, in Colombia, Costa Rica, the English-speaking Caribbean and Panama, UNFPA supported comprehensive reproductive-health activities intended to reduce high adolescent pregnancy rates. The Fund also approved a project in Ecuador to help adolescents avoid unwanted and high-risk pregnancies. The project combines information and education activities with reproductive-health and family planning services, and aims to reduce maternal mortality and the incidence of abortion.

In Mexico, UNFPA supported training of health promoters and medical personnel in providing family planning information and services to adolescents. The same project organized special courses for pharmacists on reproductive health.

The high incidence of abortion remained a priority concern of health authorities in Cuba and a focus of UNFPA assistance there. The Fund approved four interrelated projects aimed at reducing unwanted pregnancies. One provides a wide variety of contraceptives; another trains family doctors and nurses in family planning service delivery; the third supports a communications campaign on the availability of such services; and the fourth supports sociocultural research to determine why women choose abortion.

Girls in Guatemala, where rapid population growth is recognized as having an impact on social and economic development.

UNICEF-Sean Sprague

Information, education and communication. UNFPA supported 45 IEC projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, accounting for 13 per cent of its assistance to the region in 1992.

On 11 July, World Population Day, population issues were featured on radio and television talk shows throughout the region, in

Child of poverty in Bolivia. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 36 per cent of the population is under age 15.

schoolchildren's poster contests, and in seminars for women's groups and policy makers. The multimedia coverage reinforced the Fund's regular IEC activities, aimed at making policy makers, parliamentarians, economic planners, educators and the public at large more aware of the links between population and development.

UNFPA supported numerous IEC activities to help prevent adolescent pregnancies. A programme in five states in northeast Brazil will train some 520 trainers of public school teachers. It seeks to reduce adolescent pregnancy and the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS.

Another project, executed by an NGO founded by the Brazilian Council of Bishops, includes counselling on birth spacing and breast-feeding, conducted by community health agents, most of whom are women. The project will also help to produce educational videos, radio programmes and information bulletins. It is the first joint initiative of UNFPA and the Catholic Church in Brazil.

In Colombia, the Fund supported the Presidential Programme on Women, Youth and the Family, which provides information and services related to family planning, responsible sexual behaviour, AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. It has fostered collaboration between the Government and three national NGOs in the Atlantic and Pacific regions, and promoted community participation.

In the Dominican Republic, a project on sex education and family life trained some 880 student promoters in the basics of human sexuality, STDs and AIDS. In the English-speaking Caribbean, IEC activities addressing the concerns of adolescents and youth were incorporated in family planning and family life education projects.

In population education, UNFPA focused on formal and non-formal educational systems. In Brazil, the Fund worked with UNESCO, UNICEF and UNDP to help train some 18,000 teachers and social communicators in population education and related issues. It approved a new UNESCO-executed project in Ecuador that seeks to incorporate population education in the school curricula and teacher training.

In El Salvador, a newly operational project executed by the Archdiocese of San Salvador aims to develop materials, and communications and training activities, to help incorporate population education in a non-formal education programme. It is oriented especially towards women in rural and marginal urban areas. A new project in Honduras started to develop out-of-school activities. A project developed in Mexico seeks to adapt adult education to the needs of poor urban women. Another tailors population education to the needs of young couples about to be married.

Demographic analysis and population policy formulation. UNFPA allocated 21 per cent of its resources for the region to 24 projects in demographic analysis, and 23 in population and development.

In the Eastern Caribbean, UNFPA support enabled St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada to implement population policies in 1992. In Brazil, it helped organize two training courses in demography and planning, and in Colombia it strengthened the technical capacity of the National Department of Planning to incorporate population factors in development planning.

UNFPA approved a project in Ecuador to implement a national population policy and disseminate data and research on population and development. The Fund also supported efforts to revise the population policy of El Salvador, and provided assistance for training and research in demography and in population and development. In Honduras, UNFPA supported a project to incorporate population concerns in the municipal planning of San Pedro Sula.

The National Population Council of Mexico, with UNFPA support, organized a three-day workshop on population growth and distribution in Mexico City and their impact on the environment. The Council used a UNFPA-financed geostatistical information system to formulate population programmes and projects. The Fund also provided assistance for fellowships, research and training at the *Colegio de México* and the Mexican Association on Population.

Data collection. UNFPA allocated 11 per cent of its assistance to the region to 22 projects in this area, supporting censuses and census-related activities in Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the English-speaking Caribbean, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru.

In Venezuela, the Fund supported analysis and evaluation of 1990 census data, updated maps on poverty distribution (in collaboration with UNDP), and a census of indigenous populations. In the 1992 population and housing census of Bolivia, conducted with UNFPA support, the Government was able for the first time to use census data in development planning.

UNFPA assistance was instrumental in publishing preliminary results of the 1990 census in the English-speaking Caribbean. The Fund provided consultants and equipment, and

Latin America and the Caribbean

UNFPA expenditures (1991) and allocations (1992)

	(in $US 000)		Percentage of total programme	
By major sector	**1991**	**1992**	**1991**	**1992**
Family planning	7,853	7,928	45.6	43.9
Communication and education	1,528	2,387	8.6	13.2
Basic data collection	1,719	1,979	10.0	11.0
Population dynamics	3,473	1,878	20.2	10.4
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	1,262	1,970	7.3	10.9
Implementation of policies	0	0	0.0	0.0
Multisector activities	780	1,181	4.6	6.6
Special programmes	641	727	3.7	4.0
TOTAL REGION	**17,256**	**18,050**	**100.0**	**100.0**
By country category				
Priority country	2,177	3,943	12.6	21.8
Other country	10,080	12,074	58.4	66.9
Total country	12,257	16,017		
Regional	4,999	2,033	29.0	11.3
TOTAL REGION	**17,256**	**18,050**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Priority Countries:
Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua.

technical advisory services with the Caribbean Community. It also provided support to train nearly 600 national personnel in data processing in Antigua, Belize, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

UNFPA-assisted projects got under way to help Guatemala and Nicaragua develop information systems on persons displaced by internal and international migration. Another such information system was set up in El Salvador with the help of local NGOs.

Special programme. Eighteen special projects, most in the area of women, population and development, accounted for 4 per cent of UNFPA resources to the region.

A project in Costa Rica trained poor women in reproductive health and income-generating activities, and promoted awareness of women's legal rights. A project in Barbados studied the impact of early child-bearing on the size of families and the incidence of female-headed households, and one in Jamaica helped adolescent mothers return to school.

A research project in Mexico studied the links among environmental problems, women's health (including reproductive health) and women's workload, in four indigenous and mestizo communities in the state of Chiapas. The results will be used to elaborate an education action plan.

A project tailored for men in the Dominican Republic established 270 condom-distribution posts in barber shops, sports clubs, fire and police stations, and military barracks. It also provided informal counselling for over 60,000 prospective contraceptive users and trained 10 doctors in family planning techniques and AIDS prevention.

Regional programme. The UNFPA regional programme for Latin America and the Caribbean began a new four-year cycle in 1992, encompassing a large-scale collaborative programme with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and PAHO, as well as projects with UNESCO and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

UNFPA was not able to increase its collaboration with NGOs under the regional programme because of financial constraints. Only JOICFP received substantial support, while IPPF, the Latin American Population Program, CEDPA and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) received small allocations.

In the past, the bulk of UNFPA regional resources were earmarked for technical assistance. Starting in 1992, such assistance was provided by the UNFPA country support team based in Santiago, Chile, while regional programme assistance was used to carry out research, exchange information, create awareness, develop teaching materials, establish regional information networks, and promote technical cooperation among developing countries, among other things. To complement country activities, the regional programme paid particular attention to reducing adolescent pregnancies and maternal mortality.

Collaborative activities with CELADE, the largest recipient of the regional programme in 1992, focus on data collection, demographic research, and population and development. Those with PAHO seek to improve reproductive health care for adults and adolescents and family planning services, reduce maternal mortality, and enhance education in reproductive health care and family planning. Those with UNESCO produce and disseminate population education materials for educators and promoters. The programme with ILO seeks to formulate policies aimed at reducing poverty through interventions in the labour market.

Interregional programmes and projects

The interregional programme began a new four-year cycle in 1992. Allocations for the year totalled $20.1 million. MCH/FP activities received the largest share of resources, $7.8 million (38.9 per cent of the total). Population policy formulation/population and development received $4.1 million (20.3 per cent), and IEC $3.5 million (17.3) per cent. The remaining $4.7 million (23.4 per cent) went to population dynamics, multisectoral activities, special programmes (e.g., ageing, youth, women, population and the environment) and data collection, among other programme areas.

The interregional programme did not support technical advisory posts, which were provided for under the Fund's technical support services.

The programme's MCH/FP activities once again focused on contraceptive research to widen the range and enhance the effectiveness of safe contraceptives; and to devise and/or update technical, managerial and service guidelines on contraceptive technologies. The bulk of this research was carried out by the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction; the International Committee for Contraception Research; and the Population Council. The Fund also continued to participate actively in the WHO Global Programme on AIDS.

Specialized training in integrating population factors into the development process continued through the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development. The Global Programme introduced English-language training at the Cairo Demographic Centre in Egypt, supplementing programme components in Belgium, Chile, India and the Netherlands.

Research on sociocultural factors affecting demographic behaviour received considerable attention. The findings will facilitate population policy formulation, enhance programme performance, and help countries tailor IEC strategies to specific target groups and increase community participation.

Health worker fills a prescription at community-managed dispensary in Mauritania. UNFPA's interregional programme supported the development of technical guidelines for community-based distribution of contraceptives.

Agency-executed projects and programmes

WHO. Under a project to set standards for family planning and contraceptive technology, WHO developed technical and managerial guidelines for managers of MCH/FP programmes. The guidelines, to be distributed in 1993, cover community-based distribution of contraceptives, oral contraceptives, contraceptive method mix, female sterilization, and infertility.

Another project continued efforts to expand the database on the reproductive health and sexuality of adolescents, and on current programmes and projects to meet their needs. WHO used the findings of 11 country studies to devise action plans in sub-Saharan Africa, and in three regions it initiated country surveys of MCH/FP services aimed at adolescents. It also provided support to 11 countries to develop policies and programmes addressing adolescent reproductive health.

HRP released a comprehensive report reviewing two decades of progress in reproductive health, noting current impediments and highlighting the challenges ahead. It examines the global impact of the HRP programme, the development of new technologies, the introduction and management of contraceptives, and the social dimensions of reproductive health, among other topics. The report was co-sponsored by UNDP, UNFPA, WHO and the World Bank.

HRP continued trials of two copper IUDs to compare their safety and effectiveness up to and beyond 10 years of use. It completed the fourth year of a five-year multinational study in developing countries on the use of hormonal contraceptives and the risk of developing cardiovascular diseases.

Young women in Guatemala. With UNFPA support, the United Nations has developed new statistical indicators to measure social progress and the status of women, and improved its statistical database on women.

HRP also concluded an introductory trial of Cyclofem, a once-a-month injectable contraceptive, in three states in Mexico; continued similar trials in Chile, Indonesia, Jamaica, Thailand and Tunisia; and paved the way for such trials in Brazil, Colombia and Peru. It helped to transfer the technology to manufacture Cyclofem to companies in Indonesia, Mexico and Thailand; in Indonesia and Mexico support was provided through the Concept Foundation, an independent non-profit organization, and the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health/Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology.

ILO. ILO initiated two major activities under the interregional programme. In the first, intended to facilitate the integration of population factors into development planning, ILO began to develop conceptual, methodological and empirical approaches to collecting integrated statistics for use in planning. Microcomputer training and planning software was upgraded, and initial steps were taken to prepare guidelines for analysis of demographic socio-economic data.

The second activity, intended to extend and strengthen population and family welfare education in the work setting, got under way as ILO initiated efforts to include population elements in the curricula of various training institutes, including its own International Training Centre in Turin, and in the work programmes of employment federations and the activities of women's organizations. ILO also held a seminar in December to discuss the impact of teenage pregnancy on women's employment opportunities.

ILO issued a number of publications, including: a training monograph on population, labour force and employment (in English, French and Spanish); eight working papers covering a wide range of population issues; a brochure on *International Labour Standards and ILO Population Programmes*; and a training paper, *Guidelines for Baseline Surveys and Impact Assessments*. It also continued to provide technical support in a number of developing countries for population and family life education in the work place.

United Nations. The Population Division started a new research project on the health implications of sex discrimination in childhood. It compared sex differentials in child mortality, and reviewed cultural and socio-economic determinants of excess female-child mortality.

The Population Division also began a study of the family-building process in different countries, aimed at making family planning policies and programmes more responsive to the needs of couples and individuals at different stages of family building. The study analyses data gathered in recent fertility surveys in a wide range of countries, as well as studies examining the interrelationships between population growth and poverty and between population pressure and resources.

The Statistical Office organized an inter-agency working group on collecting and using data to measure social progress. The working group came up with 28 statistical indicators and six indicators on the situation of women as the minimum data requirement for achieving the adopted social goals. The Office also developed statistical methods, such as rapid assessment techniques, and prepared related technical studies, manuals and guidelines to assist countries in measuring and monitoring progress towards development goals.

To improve statistics on women, UNFPA provided funding for the United Nations Women's Indicators and Statistics Database for Microcomputers. The database covers nearly all countries and territories and most fields of social statistics, and is the main source of statistics for reports by the Commission on the Situation of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.

UNESCO. In preparation for the International Congress on Population Education and Development, to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, in April 1993, UNESCO and UNFPA participated in an inter-agency planning meeting, and

helped produce working and background documents and a technical paper on reconceptualizing population education.

UNESCO also undertook research on sociocultural factors affecting demographic behaviour and their implications for the formulation and execution of population policies and programmes, and continued to provide technical assistance to UNFPA-supported population education activities in various regions.

FAO. In an effort to address sectors not previously addressed in population projects, FAO initiated a pre-project activity to strengthen research and training in how population and development interact in rural fishing communities. It also initiated a training programme to help rural youth and farmers make effective use of population education materials. FAO carried out pilot activities for leaders of rural youth in Ethiopia, including a six-day workshop to train youth leaders and extension workers in population education.

NGO-executed projects

UNFPA continued to support activities conducted by numerous NGOs, including the Population Council, IPPF, JOICFP, CEDPA, Johns Hopkins University, Harvard Law School and IUSSP.

IPPF. UNFPA contributed approximately $2 million to support IPPF activities in all regions. The Fund also participated in IPPF's 1992 donors' meeting and its Medical and Programme Committees.

IPPF initiated adolescent reproductive health projects in Colombia, Egypt, Jamaica, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka. Most were executed by national youth organizations.

UNFPA supported a new United Nations research project on the health implications of sex discrimination in childhood. Below, young women in Cambodia study traditional dance.

UNICEF/Marina Ha Ghana/Ha Anchor

IPPF, UNFPA and the World Conservation Union, joint publishers of the environmental quarterly *Earth Watch*, launched a new publication, *People & the Planet*, at UNCED in Rio de Janeiro. The first issue gave an overview of the importance of population issues in the UNCED process and summarized the positions of leading institutions, agencies and organizations on links between population and the environment. Subsequent issues carried articles on: the impact of population growth on the environment in Central America; population and environment in Egypt; and the impact of environmental degradation on population growth.

The Population Council. With UNFPA support, the Council produced four issues of the quarterly *Population and Development Review* and six issues of the bimonthly *Studies in Family Planning*, and distributed over 27,000 copies of these journals to subscribers in developing countries.

The Council continued to provide technical assistance for the development and introduction of new contraceptives, to expand the choices available. It conducted research on users' attitudes and preferences, produced IEC training materials, conducted trials of new contraceptives, and developed plans to expand service delivery.

The Population Council initiated projects to introduce Norplant subdermal implants in Burkina Faso and Mauritius. Physicians from Burkina Faso were trained in Rwanda, and provision of services began in September, following an orientation and counselling workshop. The Council also sought to expand the availability of Norplant in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Follow-up on similar projects continued in Bolivia, Cameroon, Jamaica and Viet Nam.

As part of a joint activity with UNFPA to monitor large-scale family planning programmes in the developing world, the Council sent a questionnaire to 103 developing countries. The responses are being analysed and tabulated, and results will be made available on diskette.

A second series of analytical studies conducted under the Council's auspices was completed during the year, and the main findings were published in leading journals and presented at international forums. The series included research on family planning and child survival programmes, contraceptive use and commodity costs in developing countries, and programme management. The Council continued to support clinical studies of Norplant II and of a possible contraceptive implant for men.

A UNFPA-supported FAO training programme helps rural youth and farmers make effective use of population education materials. At right, young woman works in the fields of Madya Pradesh, India.

IUSSP. With UNFPA support, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population organized a November training workshop in Liege, Belgium, on "Analysis of Data from 1990-1991 Censuses in French-speaking Africa". The workshop covered data-evaluation techniques and computer software for projecting demographic trends.

IUSSP established the Committee on Historical Demography and the Committee on South-North Migration, which held its first meeting in December. The Union carried out preparations for its August-September 1993 General Conference in Montreal, Canada, and prepared its contribution to the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development.

Academic and international institutions. In response to developing countries' increasing need for up-to-date information on population programmes, contraceptive methods, family planning services, and maternal and child morbidity and mortality, UNFPA and the School of Public Health of **Johns Hopkins University** agreed to convert the world's largest database on population information, POPLINE, into a compact disc (CD-ROM) format that can be easily accessed by an inexpensive hardware device compatible with most personal computers. The database is being used by 216 organizations in 69 developing countries.

Harvard Law School published Volume 16 of the *Annual Review of Population Law*, which reported on 640 legal developments from 120 jurisdictions and seven international organizations, and contained important documents not readily available elsewhere.

The fourth and fifth sessions of the **International Training Programme in Family Planning**, in Tunis, instructed 39 trainees from 16 developing countries in contraceptive techniques, patient care, management techniques, situation analysis, programming and evaluation. The courses were organized by the National Office for Family and Population, with the cooperation of the University of Tunis and the Centre for Research and Training of the Ministry of Health. The *Université Libre de Bruxelles* provided technical support. Supplemental practical training was provided in various clinics and health centres in Tunis.

In October, fellows at the **International Institute on Ageing** in Malta began a nine-month post-graduate course in Gerontology and Geriatrics, organized in conjunction with the University of Malta. The Institute also conducted short-term training courses in social gerontology, income security for the elderly in developing countries, and geriatrics. It published country monographs on ageing in Australia, Canada, China, Finland, Guatemala, Hungary and Israel. Twelve more are about to be published.

With UNFPA assistance, the **International Centre for Diarrhoeal Research, Bangladesh**, continued its programme of demographic surveillance, and prepared for 1993 training seminars and workshops on such topics as improving the effectiveness of family planning programmes through operations research, and collecting and applying longitudinal data.

The **International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics** prepared a prototype manual on civil registration and vital statistics, and published technical papers on such topics as the measurement of childhood mortality and the completeness and reliability of birth and death notifications in Kuwait. The Institute also monitored an international programme to improve vital statistics, and conducted a feasibility study to improve civil registration and vital statistics in the Philippines.

Other NGOs. **JOICFP** continued to promote integrated family planning and public health activities, with a focus on technical cooperation among developing countries. To help grass-roots NGOs build up their capacity to support women, population and development

Interregional

UNFPA expenditures (1991) and allocations (1992)

	(in $US 000)		Percentage of total programme	
By major sector	**1991**	**1992**	**1991**	**1992**
Family planning	10,432	7,824	37.5	38.9
Communication and education	4,819	3,480	17.4	17.3
Basic data collection	1,248	223	4.5	1.1
Population dynamics	3,370	1,765	12.1	8.8
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	5,505	4,074	19.8	20.3
Implementation of policies	0	39	0.0	0.0
Multisector activities	330	1,408	1.2	7.0
Special programmes	2,078	1,284	7.5	6.4
TOTAL INTERREGIONAL	**27,782**	**20,097**	**100.0**	**99.8**

activities, **CEDPA** field-tested manuals on *Training in Project Design* and *Training of Trainers*. Both were designed for use in different cultural and geographic settings, and include supplementary sections on various management and training topics.

The Alan Guttmacher Institute produced the annual French and Spanish editions of *International Family Planning Perspectives*, designed to help couples and individuals in developing countries improve their reproductive health and exercise more-effective control over their fertility. Both editions featured articles on contraceptive services and use, women's health and family planning, and fertility transition. The French edition focused on francophone Africa.

Other major projects

Global Programme of Training in Population and Development. The Programme trained 75 middle-level professionals from 48 developing countries at its sites in Belgium, Chile, India and the Netherlands. Nearly half the trainees were women.

UNFPA approved a project to establish a new component of the Programme at the Cairo Demographic Centre in Egypt, due to start in October 1993. The Fund also initiated a series of activities to transfer the Belgium and the Netherlands training components to institutes in two African countries. Fact-finding missions were sent to potential countries to assess which institutes would be best suited to host the programmes.

The four components of the Programme exchanged teaching staff and teaching materials, worked together to consolidate texts, and attended international meetings together. The Programme Directors met in Trivandrum, India, in April to compare results.

Appendices

Select Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CEDPA	Centre for Development and Population Activities
CELADE	Latin American Demographic Centre
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EC	Commission of the European Communities
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GPA	Global Programme on AIDS
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HRP	Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC	Information, education and communication
IFORD	*Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques*
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUD	Intra-uterine device
IUSSP	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
JCGP	Joint Consultative Group on Policy
JOICFP	Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.
MCH/FP	Maternal and child health and family planning
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OAU	Organization for African Unity
ODA	Overseas Development Administration (U.K.)
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PAPCHILD	Pan-Arab Project for Child Development
PATH	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health
PRSD	Programme Review and Strategy Development
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

APPENDIX A

UNFPA Income and Expenditure 1992

(in million $US—provisional)

I. Resources Available

Government contributions	233.8
Interest and miscellaneous income	4.4
Income 1991	238.2
Total Resources Available	**238.2**

II. Expenditures

Project expenditures		
• Country activities	103.1	
• Intercountry activities	25.1	
	128.2	128.2
Operational costs		
• UNFPA headquarters administrative budget	23.8	
• UNFPA field staff	18.8	
• Technical support services	14.5	
• Administrative and operation services	8.3	
	65.4	65.4
Total Expenditure		**193.6**

APPENDIX B

Government Pledges and Payments 1992*

(Net — in $US)

Government	General contributions Pledged	Paid
Afghanistan	2,760	—
Albania	180	—
Algeria	9,050	9,050
Angola	1,000	—
Australia	1,285,370	1,285,370
Austria	560,000	560,000
Bangladesh	18,100	—
Barbados	3,500	3,500
Belgium[1]	878,788	—
Benin	1,000	—
Bhutan	2,700	—
Bolivia	4,000	—
Brazil	5,000	—
Bulgaria[2]	2,311	2,311
Burkina Faso	3,704	—
Burundi	5,000	5,000
Canada	10,967,742	10,967,742
Chile	5,000	—
China	765,000	765,000
Colombia	40,000	40,000
Côte d'Ivoire	7,407	—
Cuba[3]	—	—
Cyprus	1,100	1,100
Czechoslovakia	21,661	21,661
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	23,256	23,256
Denmark	19,012,005	19,012,005
Egypt[2]	78,612	—
Ethiopia	14,493	14,493
Fiji	1,715	1,586
Finland	18,067,052	18,067,052
France	1,278,093	1,278,093
Gabon	41,322	41,322
Gambia	5,000	—
Germany	26,445,009	26,445,009
Guatemala	1,000	—
Honduras	9,298	9,298
Hungary[2]	25,271	—
Iceland	3,348	3,348
India[2]	257,143	—
Indonesia[2]	167,625	167,625
Iran	29,965	29,965
Italy	2,877,698	2,877,698
Jamaica	455	—
Japan[4]	42,900,000	42,900,000
Jordan	22,000	21,776
Kenya[2]	1,569	—
Kiribati	1,481	1,481
Lao People's Democratic Republic	500	—
Lesotho[2]	1,226	1,226
Liechtenstein	2,083	—
Luxembourg	63,291	63,291
Madagascar	3,000	—
Malawi	2,108	—
Malaysia	15,000	—
Maldives	1,200	1,200
Malta	733	733
Mauritania	3,273	—
Mexico[2]	16,000	16,000
Morocco	6,000	—
Mozambique	241	241
Myanmar	10,274	10,274
Nepal	6,000	6,000
Netherlands[5]	30,881,214	30,881,214
New Zealand	215,820	215,820
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000
Nigeria	22,360	22,360
Niue	500	500
Norway[6]	26,462,414	26,462,414
Pakistan[2]	500,000	489,796
Palau	500	—
Panama	2,000	150
Papua New Guinea	5,029	5,029
Paraguay	23,500	—
Peru	15,000	—
Philippines[2]	51,181	51,181
Poland	8,647	8,647
Portugal	25,000	—
Qatar	15,000	15,000
Republic of Korea	50,000	50,000
Romania	1,515	1,515
Saint Lucia	720	720
Samoa	5,000	5,000
Saudi Arabia	30,000	30,000
Spain	479,442	479,442
Sri Lanka	10,000	10,000
Sudan	32,704	32,704
Surinam	4,000	4,000
Swaziland[2]	664	—
Sweden	26,590,970	26,590,970
Switzerland	6,450,216	6,450,216
Syrian Arab Republic	940	940
Thailand	50,000	49,611
Togo	11,111	—
Tokelau	300	300
Tunisia	24,912	24,912
Turkey	30,000	30,000
Tuvalu	345	—
Uganda	1,756	1,756
United Kingdom	15,737,344	15,737,344
United Republic of Tanzania	10,870	10,870
Uruguay	17,280	—
Vanuatu	7,500	7,500
Viet Nam	2,700	2,700
Yemen	3,847	—
Zimbabwe	1,359	1,359
TOTAL	**233,769,372**	**232,338,880**

* The dollar equivalent of unpaid pledges made in national currencies is calculated at the United Nations rate of exchange in effect on 31 December 1992.

[1] Estimated net contribution.

[2] Part or whole of this pledge/payment has been made in non-convertible currency.

[3] Pledged fellowships and the services of experts.

[4] In addition, $15,900,000 for IPPF and $500,000 for the Independent Commission on Population and Quality of Human Life.

[5] In addition, $3,359,099 for IPPF, the Population Council and IUSSP. (Also includes an additional pledge of $2,312,139 to UNFPA).

[6] In addition, $333,333 for IUSSP, the Population Council and the International Committee on Management of Population Programmes.

Appendix C

Project Allocations in 1992 ($US)

(P) indicates priority country

Africa (sub-Saharan) Country and Territory Projects

Angola (P)	1,211,167
Benin (P)	1,059,293
Botswana	754,788
Burkina Faso (P)	969,007
Burundi (P)	1,343,042
Cameroon	859,944
Cape Verde	711,016
Central African Republic (P)	1,133,111
Chad (P)	1,035,831
Comoros (P)	697,993
Congo	518,088
Côte d'Ivoire	762,132
Equatorial Guinea	720,137
Ethiopia (P)	2,089,074
Gabon	426,372
Gambia (P)	825,241
Ghana (P)	1,859,008
Guinea (P)	761,582
Guinea-Bissau (P)	441,355
Kenya (P)	1,951,540
Lesotho (P)	683,969
Liberia (P)	694,439
Madagascar (P)	1,045,272
Malawi (P)	1,033,360
Mali (P)	1,058,878
Mauritania (P)	441,397
Mauritius	406,607
Mozambique (P)	1,517,544
Namibia	230,866
Niger (P)	1,098,908
Nigeria (P)	1,478,324
Rwanda (P)	704,065
Sao Tome and Principe (P)	429,104
Senegal (P)	1,345,736
Seychelles	190,302
Sierra Leone (P)	1,124,450
Swaziland	387,315
Togo (P)	738,306
Uganda (P)	3,236,002
United Republic of Tanzania (P)	3,021,426
Zaire (P)	516,801
Zambia (P)	1,045,132
Zimbabwe (P)	1,052,489
Country and Territory Projects Total	**43,610,413**
Regional Projects Total	4,938,373
Africa (sub-Saharan) Total	48,548,786

Arab States and Europe Country and Territory Projects

Albania	1,116,483
Algeria	1,055,433
Bahrain	4,764
Bulgaria	89,626
Cyprus	63,640
Djibouti	117,033
Egypt (P)	1,480,940
Hungary	255,162
Jordan	703,195
Lebanon	30,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	25,000
Morocco	1,698,133
Oman	98,500
Poland	168,848
Portugal	185,660
Romania	262,433
Somalia (P)	40,166
Sudan (P)	1,395,325
Syrian Arab Republic	1,915,876
Tunisia	1,312,968
Turkey	974,719
Yemen (P)	1,393,748
Yugoslavia	119,713
Country and Territory Projects Total	**14,507,365**
Regional Projects Total	**1,638,869**
Arab States and Europe Total	**16,146,234**

Asia and the Pacific Country and Territory Projects

Afghanistan (P)	272,783
Bangladesh (P)	3,916,764
Bhutan (P)	452,640
Cambodia (P)	25,000
China (P)	11,693,948
Cook Islands	97,997
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (P)	1,168,354
Federated States of Micronesia	361,556
Fiji	406,528
India (P)	11,903,323
Indonesia (P)	3,895,412
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	604,752
Kiribati	216,347
Lao People's Democratic Republic (P)	145,293
Malaysia	556,273
Maldives (P)	374,012
Marshall Islands	53,576
Mongolia	729,236
Myanmar (P)	322,252
Nepal (P)	2,598,159
Pacific Multi-islands	646,103
Pakistan (P)	2,053,151
Papua New Guinea	270,653
Philippines (P)	5,552,485
Republic of Korea	103,350
Samoa	234,994
Solomon Islands (P)	139,849
Sri Lanka (P)	864,763
Territory of Hong Kong	38,860
Thailand	678,226
Tokelau	54,050
Tonga	57,498
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	34,997
Tuvalu	108,426
Vanuatu	192,346
Viet Nam (P)	5,363,867
Country and Territory Projects Total	**56,187,823**
Regional Projects Total	**4,526,914**
Asia and the Pacific Total	**60,714,737**

Latin America and the Caribbean Country and Territory Projects

Antigua and Barbuda	24,141
Argentina	11,019
Barbados	70,280
Belize	79,998
Bolivia (P)	960,225
Brazil	1,538,459
British Virgin Islands	7,300
Caribbean	603,857
Chile	53,899
Colombia	775,366
Costa Rica	198,335
Cuba	727,213
Dominica	12,524
Dominican Republic (P)	895,899
Ecuador	651,951
El Salvador	831,448
Grenada	16,920
Guatemala	1,098,720
Guyana	52,909
Haiti (P)	384,787
Honduras (P)	1,053,583
Jamaica	178,121
Mexico	3,075,099
Nicaragua (P)	648,409
Panama	292,353
Paraguay	515,574
Peru	894,951
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4,000
Saint Lucia	15,755
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21,810
Suriname	31,673
Trinidad and Tobago	3,617
Turks and Caicos Islands	8,000
Uruguay	98,513
Venezuela	54,123
Country and Territory Projects Total	**15,890,831**
Regional Projects Total	**2,032,564**
Latin America and the Caribbean Total	**17,923,395**
Interregional Projects Total	**20,097,508**
Grand Total	**163,430,660**

Appendix D

Governing Council Decisions 1992

United Nations Population Fund

A.

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, reaffirmed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1986/7 of 21 May 1986, and taking into account the views expressed at the thirty-ninth session (1992) of the Governing Council during consideration of matters concerning the United Nations Population Fund,

Emphasizing the sovereignty of nations in the formulation, adoption and implementation of their population policies, in full integration with their general development policies and consistent with basic human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families,

1. **Takes note** of the report of the Executive Director on the activities of the Fund in 1991 (DP/1992/24, parts I, II and III);

2. **Expresses concern** over the currently projected inadequate increase in voluntary contributions to the United Nations Population Fund in 1992, especially in view of the urgency of addressing population issues in the 1990s;

3. **Encourages** all countries to initiate, increase or resume, as appropriate, contributions to the United Nations Population Fund in 1992, and in future years to make their payments as early as possible in the year for which the pledge is made;

4. **Requests** the Executive Director to take appropriate steps to encourage an increase in contributions, taking into account views expressed by delegations on this issue at the thirty-ninth session of the Governing Council;

5. **Welcomes** the increasing attention given by the United Nations Population Fund to enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of its programmes and encourages further efforts to ensure that its limited resources are well-focused and achieve maximum impact;

6. **Notes** the decreasing proportion of the Fund's expenditures in the last several years devoted to maternal and child health and family planning services, as reflected in table D on page 6 of the work plan for 1993-1996 and request for programme expenditure authority (DP/1992/26); urges the United Nations Population Fund, in accordance with its multisectoral approach, at least to maintain and consider increasing the current proportion of resources allocated to these activities, in view of the rapidly growing public demand throughout the developing world for safe and effective contraceptive methods; and therefore requests the Executive Director to examine programme priorities as well as the needs and resource requirements regarding the United Nations Population Fund's activities as part of its preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994;

7. **Takes note** of the Executive Director's periodic report on the evaluation activities of the United Nations Population Fund (DP/1992/25); stresses the need to assess the impact and effectiveness of United Nations Population Fund assistance; emphasizes the importance of programme-level evaluations including evaluation of information, education and communication activities; urges greater focus on the qualitative aspects of evaluation and of sustainability; re-emphasizes the continued need to ensure feedback of lessons learned through evaluations into programme formulation and implementation; requests the Executive Director to increase the number of independent evaluations; welcomes the expanded use of the Programme Review and Strategy Development exercise and calls for a review of the exercise and requests the Executive Director to include the findings in the periodic evaluation report to be submitted to the Governing Council at its forty-first session (1994);

8. **Also takes note** of the joint report on collaborative activities of the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund (DP/1992/28); acknowledges that such collaborative activities can help ensure a coherent response to national plans and priorities and enhance a Government's ability to achieve its development priorities; urges both organizations to expand and strengthen collaborative activities, in particular those outlined in the section of the report on future actions, and to make such collaboration an integral and systematic part of each organization's activities in all countries, and requests the United Nations Population Fund to include, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund, a status report on these activities in the Executive Director's annual report to the Council;

9. **Encourages** the United Nations Population Fund's continuing commitment to the promotion of national execution and of its actions to strengthen and accelerate progress towards national execution;

requests the United Nations Population Fund to continue to provide financial support, when needed, for personnel training, national institutional capacity-building, as well as necessary and appropriate equipment for the successful implementation of national execution; and endorses the proposed national execution policy guidelines for future country programmes and projects assisted by the United Nations Population Fund, as contained in document DP/1992/29;

10. **Notes with satisfaction** the overall theme and objectives of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development as set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93 of 26 July 1991; and encourages and calls for an active participation from Governments, organizations and others to start preparations for the Conference at the national as well as regional and international levels;

11. **Requests** the Economic and Social Council at its forthcoming session (July 1992) to deal with the issues mentioned in the preceding paragraph; and especially to facilitate the possibility for developing countries to participate in an active way, to promote the active participation by all interested parties and at a high political level at the regional conferences, to integrate the results from the expert group meeting into the preparatory work and to welcome informal and ad hoc meetings;

12. **Takes note** of the medium-term operational strategy of the United Nations Population Fund as contained in document DP/1992/31, and recommends that the Executive Director follow the spirit of the medium-term operational strategy in the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Population Fund to assist developing countries in meeting their changing and growing population programming and programme support needs;

13. **Notes** the progress made by the United Nations Population Fund in implementing the successor support cost arrangements approved by the Governing Council in decision 91/37 of 25 June 1991; urges the Executive Director to ensure that the technical support services teams are established with clear lines of accountability, management structures, reporting and working relationships; requests the Executive Director, bearing in mind the United Nations Population Fund's multisectoral mandate, to reflect appropriately the importance of the area of maternal and child health and family planning in her selection of the team members' fields of technical competence; emphasizes the importance of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations Population Fund executing agencies in the delivery of technical assistance services; and requests that the United Nations Population Fund provide to the Governing Council at its fortieth session (1993) a progress report on the implementation of the technical support services teams, including identification of problems and constraints as well as recommendations for improving implementation;

14. **Commends** the United Nations Population Fund for the progress made on the Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs; calls upon the United Nations Population Fund, in cooperation with interested Governments, non-governmental organizations and other relevant international agencies, to continue to promote greater awareness and commitment on the part of donor and recipient Governments alike of the need to mobilize additional resources to meet the large increases in demand for contraceptives during the 1990s; and further requests the United Nations Population Fund to submit to the Governing Council at its forty-first session (1994) a report on the Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs;

15. **Welcomes** the efforts of the United Nations Population Fund to strengthen its activities in the field of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention and control within the framework of its support for material and child health and family planning as well as information, education and communication programmes and in the context of the global strategy for prevention and control of AIDS as formulated by the World Health Organization; invites the United Nations Population Fund to centre these activities in the broader context of reproductive health; and urges the United Nations Population Fund to coordinate its activities in this area closely with those of other multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations;

16. **Appreciates** the close and constructive cooperation of the United Nations Population Fund with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; emphasizes the strong and increasingly clear linkages between population concerns (including the critical issue of family planning) and poverty, the environment and development; urges the United Nations Population Fund to intensify its efforts to work closely with countries and with all other concerned parties in ensuring that these linkages are effectively addressed; and to that end, urges all concerned parties to take population concerns (and the need for effective maternal and child health and family planning services) fully into account in the deliberations, recommendations and follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

17. **Notes with satisfaction** the Fund's 1992 *State of World Population* report entitled "A World in Balance", which calls for immediate and determined action to balance population, consumption and development patterns; also notes the report's recommendation that a strategy of human-centred development (i.e., development focused on improving education, health, the status of women, and access to family planning) should be at the core of policies leading to sustainable, balanced development, and that population, being an essential component of such a strategy, should be integrated into research, policy and programmes at every level; and calls on the United Nations Population Fund to continue to increase awareness through its public information activities in both developed and developing countries on issues relating to population and development, and in particular on the importance of social development as a priority in programmes of international assistance;

18. **Welcomes** the participation of the United Nations Population Fund in the collaborative missions of the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization to countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States in February 1992; expresses concern at the lack of safe and reliable contraceptive methods and of adequate family planning services, as well as information and publicity materials in those States, and supports the United Nations Population Fund's expressed willingness, subject to allocation of additional funds for that purpose, and on specific request by those States, to provide the technical and commodity assistance required to ensure effective population and family planning programmes.

B.

The Governing Council,

Having considered the work plan for 1993-1996 and request for programme expenditure authority (DP/1992/26) and the report on the status of financial implementation of Governing Council-approved country programmes and projects (DP/1992/27),

1. **Endorses** the Executive Director's programme resource planning proposals set out in paragraphs 10-31 of document DP/1992/26;

2. **Approves** the request for the new programme expenditure authority in the amount of $188.1 million for 1993;

3. **Endorses** the use of the following estimates for new programmable resources for the 1994-1996 period, which will have to be adjusted according to actual contributions: $207.4 million for 1994; $225 million for 1995; and $244.4 million for 1996.

C.

The Governing Council,

1. **Approves** the following country programmes:

Africa	
Benin	DP/FPA/CP/117
Botswana	DP/FPA/CP/119
Burundi	DP/FPA/CP/100
Cameroon	DP/FPA/CP/89
Gabon	DP/FPA/CP/107
Gambia	DP/FPA/CP/108
Guinea	DP/FPA/CP/96
Kenya	DP/FPA/CP/110
Lesotho	DP/FPA/CP/118
Malawi	DP/FPA/CP/111
Mozambique	DP/FPA/CP/93
Namibia	DP/FPA/CP/115
Nigeria	DP/FPA/CP/94
Senegal	DP/FPA/CP/91
Swaziland	DP/FPA/CP/116
United Republic of Tanzania	DP/FPA/CP/113
Arab States and Europe	
Egypt	DP/FPA/CP/101
Jordan	DP/FPA/CP/112
Sudan	DP/FPA/CP/97
Yemen	DP/FPA/CP/106
Asia and the Pacific	
Bhutan	DP/FPA/CP/114
Mongolia	DP/FPA/CP/102
Nepal	DP/FPA/CP/109
Papua New Guinea	DP/FPA/CP/98
South Pacific subregion	DP/FPA/CP/99
Sri Lanka	DP/FPA/CP/92
Thailand	DP/FPA/CP/90
Viet Nam	DP/FPA/CP/103
Latin America and the Caribbean	
Brazil	DP/FPA/CP/103
Paraguay	DP/FPA/CP/104
Peru	DP/FPA/CP/95

31st meeting
26 May 1992

United Nations Population Fund: Financial, budgetary and administrative matters

The Governing Council,

Having considered the annual financial review, 1991 (DP/1992/32) and the audit reports (DP/1992/33),

Having taken into account the views and comments of members of the Governing Council on the documentation before it,

Noting with appreciation the activities of the United Nations Population Fund in supporting developing countries in the formulation and implementation of population programmes,

1. **Takes note** of the annual financial review (DP/1992/32), the audit reports (DP/1992/33) and the interim report of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations Population Fund for the first year of the biennium 1990-1991 (A/46/5/Add.7);

2. **Notes** that the United Nations Population Fund's expenditure in 1991 exceeded its income and that the United Nations Population Fund's actual income in 1991 and currently projected income for 1992 fall considerably short of the United Nations Population Fund's original estimates; and **urges** the United Nations Population Fund to ensure that future estimates of its income are soundly based and reflect actual trends and that future expenditure plans accord with these estimates;

3. **Takes note** with concern of the continued increase in the proportion of the United Nations Population Fund's administrative expenditures in relation to the total programme expenditures and **requests** the Executive Director to propose steps to reduce the proportion of administrative expenditures and also, in this regard, to strengthen further the internal financial management and control of the United Nations Population Fund and to report on these activities to the Governing Council at its fortieth session (1993);

4. **Further requests** the United Nations Population Fund to keep Governing Council members informed of income and expenditure projections;

5. **Confirms** paragraph 19 of decision 91/36 of 21 June 1991, on the level of the operational reserve;

6. **Approves** the following new regulation of the United Nations Population Fund's Financial Regulations and Rules:

"Regulation 8.9: Agreements shall be entered into between United Nation Population Fund and Executing Agencies which are organizations of the United Nations system, specifying the general terms and conditions which are to govern the United Nations Population Fund's assistance to projects for which those organizations have been designated as executing agencies";

7. **Requests** the Executive Director to submit to the Governing Council at its fortieth session proposed amendments to the financial regulations of the United Nations Population Fund which upon consideration by the Governing Council at that session would permit the Executive Director to enter into cost-sharing arrangements with recipient Governments on their request and/or with external donors;

8. **Notes** the steps already taken by the Executive Director, within her competence, to implement previous recommendations of the Board of External Auditors in response to paragraphs 14 and 17 of General Assembly resolution 46/183 of 20 December 1991;

9. **Requests** the Executive Director to take the additional steps required to implement the remaining recommendations of the Board of Auditors;

10. **Urges** the Executive Director to implement paragraph 13 of decision 91/36, on internal audit, without delay.

31st meeting
26 May 1992

Appendix E

Resolutions

2815 (XXVI). United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 on the work programmes and priorities in the population fields,

Recalling further its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, in response to which a trust fund, subsequently named the United Nations Fund for the Population Activities, was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, with particular reference to the demographic objectives and policy measures set forth in paragraphs 13 and 65 of the Strategy,

Recognizing the responsibility of the Population Commission to assist the Economic and Social Council in accordance with its terms of reference, as defined in Council resolution 150 (VII) of 10 August 1948,

Noting that the Secretary-General has requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to administer the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and that an Executive Director of the Fund has been appointed,

Further noting with satisfaction the progress made to date by the Fund to which, so far, thirty-two countries have contributed,

Aware that the Fund has now become a viable entity in the United Nations system,

Convinced that the Fund should play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes, consistent with the decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Councilon the problem of fast population growth as well as on the problem of under-population, which could among other things, hamper rapid economic development,

Recognizing the need for the executing agencies of the Fund to implement with dispatch, in close co-operation with the Fund, population programmes requested by developing countries in order that such programmes may have the desired impact,

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General, which have resulted in the unprecedented growth and expansion of the Fund, and of the support extended by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme,

1. **Invites** Governments which are in a position to do so and whose policies would allow it to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

2. **Requests** the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to take the necessary steps to achieve the desired improvements in the administrative machinery of the Fund aimed at the efficient and expeditious delivery of population programmes, including measures to quicken the pace of recruiting the experts and personnel required to cope with the increasing volume of requests, as well as to consider the training of experts and personnel in the developing countries;

3. **Further** requests the Secretary-General to inform the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session and the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session of the steps he has taken in the implementation of the present resolution and of any recommendations he may wish to make in this regard.

2017th plenary meeting
14 December 1971

3019 (XXVII). United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its invitation and the requests set forth in its resolution 2815 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's note with interim recommendations requiring urgent action to achieve improvements in the administrative machinery of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities aimed at the efficient and expeditious delivery of population programmes,

Expressing its appreciation to the fifty-two Member States which, to date, have responded to that invitation and have pledged financial support to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Noting from the information given by the Secretary-General that the administration of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has been reorganized over the past year in order to make even more effective use of its staff and resources,

Noting further that the resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and its scope of operations have now grown to a size which makes its supervision by an intergovernmental body desirable,

Expressing further its appreciation to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and to the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for their efforts, which have achieved the significant results of the past year,

Noting also the recommendation of the Secretary-General to change the character of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities from a trust of the Secretary-General into a fund established under the authority of the General Assembly,

1. **Decides** to place the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the General Assembly;

2. **Decides further**, without prejudice to the overall responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council, that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, subject to conditions to be established by the Economic and Social Council, shall be the governing body of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and invites the Governing Council to concern itself with the financial and administrative policies relating to the work programme, the fund-raising methods and the annual budget of the Fund;

3. **Invites** the Governing Council to organize itself in such a way that it can exercise effectively these functions, taking into account the separate identity of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and its need to operate under the guidance of the Economic and Social Council, in close relationship with interested Governments and with appropriate international and national bodies, governmental and non-governmental, interested in population activities;

4. **Authorizes** the Governing Council, at its fifteenth session, to apply to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities funding principles similar to those of the United Nations Development Programme and to establish the necessary financial rules and regulations, subject to consideration by the Governing Council of a report, prepared by the Executive Director of the Fund in consultation with the Administrator of the Programme, and of the full implications thereof;

5. **Requests** the Governing Council to consider further steps necessary to achieve improvements in the administrative and operational machinery of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to inform the Economic and Social Council in its annual report of those further steps taken to implement General Assembly resolution 2815 (XXV) and the present resolution and to submit annually a report on the activities of the Fund to the Economic and Social Council;

6. **Renews** its invitation to interested Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities without prejudice to the agreed level of growth of contributions to the United Nations Development Programme and development assistance in general.

2113th plenary meeting
18 December 1972

1763 (LIV). United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2815 (XXV) of 14 December 1971 with its requests to the Secretary-General regarding the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and the note by the Secretary-General in response to that resolution,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, which placed the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme as the governing body, subject to the conditions to be established by the Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the important work undertaken by the regional economic commissions and their specialized organs concerned with population matters,

Aware of the fact that there are considerable differences in the population and demographic situations in each country and that it is therefore necessary to adopt different approaches and solutions for each country,

Expressing its desire that the Fund, in the elaboration of its plans and programmes, should take into account the resolutions adopted by the regional economic commissions and their specialized organs dealing with population matters,

Reiterating the importance of maintaining the separate identity of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the general arrangements provided for in General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII),

Recalling the willingness with which the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Administrator of the Programme assumed their responsibilities in regard to the Fund,

Noting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Noting further in the annex to the report the recommendations to the Secretary-General from the Review Committee of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Expressing its appreciation for the initiative and leadership which has characterized the development of the Fund,

Mindful that in taking action on this resolution the Council is fully cognizant of the fact that the World Population Conference will mark a new development in population policy for the world community of nations and for the population activities of the United Nations system,

1. **States** that the aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities are:

(a) To build up, on an international basis, with the assistance of the competent bodies of the United Nations system, the knowledge and the capacity to respond to national, regional, interregional and global needs in the population and family planning fields; to promote co-ordination in planning and programming, and to co-operate with all concerned;

(b) To promote awareness, both in developed and in developing countries, of the social, economic and environmental implications of national and international population problems, of the human rights aspects of family planning, and of possible strategies to deal with them in accordance with the plans and priorities of each country;

(c) To extend systematic and sustained assistance to developing countries at their request in dealing with their population problems; such assistance to be afforded in forms and by means requested by the recipient countries and best suited to meet the individual country's needs;

(d) To play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes and to co-ordinate projects supported by the Fund;

2. **Decides** that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should invite countries to utilize the most appropriate implementing agents for their programmes, recognizing that the primary responsibility for implementing rests with the countries concerned;

3. **Requests** the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to submit annually to the Economic and Social Council a report on the activities of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

1858th plenary meeting
18 May 1973

2025 (LXI). United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 stating the aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Expressing its satisfaction with the manner in which the Fund has been operating and the progress achieved to date,

Welcoming with appreciation the report of the Executive Director of the Fund entitled "Priorities in the future allocation of the resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities",

Taking note of the views expressed on this matter at the twenty-second session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

1. **Endorses** the following general principles to be applied in making future allocations of resources:

(a) To promote population activities proposed in international strategies, particularly the World Population Plan of Action;

(b) To meet the needs of developing countries which have the most urgent need for assistance in the area of population activities, in view of their population problems;

(c) To respect the sovereign right of each nation to formulate, promote and implement its own population policies;

(d) To promote the recipient countries' self-reliance;

(e) To give special attention to meeting the needs of disadvantaged population groups;

2. **Requests** the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and the other recommendations made in his report, taking into account the decisions made by the Governing Council in this regard, and in close co-operation with the United Nations specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned, as appropriate.

2031st plenary meeting
4 August 1976

31/170. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 in response to which a trust fund, subsequently named the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General,

Recalling further its resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 in which it, *inter alia*, decided to place the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the General Assembly and established the respective roles relating to the Fund of the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has become a most effective and viable entity in the United Nations system in the population field, owing in particular to its increased resources and its assistance to the developing countries,

1. **Welcomes** the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities entitled "Priorities in the future allocation of the resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities";

2. **Takes note** of the views expressed on this matter at the twenty-second session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and at the sixty-first session of the Economic and Social Council;

3. **Endorses** the following general principles to be applied in making future allocations of resources:

(a) To promote population activities proposed in international strategies, particularly the World Population Plan of Action;

(b) To meet the needs of developing countries which have the most urgent need for assistance in the area of population activities, in view of their population problems;

(c) To respect the sovereign right of each nation to formulate, promote and implement its own population policies;

(d) To promote the self-reliance of recipient countries;

(e) To give special attention to meeting the needs of disadvantaged population groups;

4. **Requests** the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and the other recommendations set forth in his report, taking into account the decisions made by the Governing Council in this regard, and in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned, as appropriate;

5. **Invites** Governments to continue and to increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in view of the rapidly increasing needs of developing countries for population assistance;

6. **Recommends** that the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, for purpose of continuity of the programme, should normally be appointed for a four-year term;

7. **Urges** continuing full collaboration and co-operation on operational matters between the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as between the Executive Director and the executive heads of other organs within the United Nations system in the field of population.

106th plenary meeting
21 December 1976

34/104. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it decided to place the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the General Assembly and established the respective roles relating to the Fund of the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, in which the Council called upon the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes,

Recalling further its resolution 31/170 of 21 December 1976, in which it endorsed the general principles to be applied by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in allocating resources,

Expressing its appreciation of the role the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme have played in furthering the aims of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has become a fully viable entity within the United Nations system in the population field, owing in particular to its level of resources and its increasing assistance to the developing countries,

Taking note of the fact that the Colombo Declaration on Population and Development issued by the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development on 1 September 1979 calls, *inter alia*, for the strengthening of the role and functions of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

1. **Affirms** that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which was placed under the authority of the General Assembly by resolution 3019 (XXVII), is a subsidiary organ of the Assembly in terms of Article 22 of the United Nations Charter, without prejudice to section V of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 or to the mandates of other organizations of the United Nations system concerned with population;

2. **Invites** the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider devoting a specific period of time during its sessions to adequate and separate consideration of items relating to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

3. **Invites** the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to participate in all aspects in that body and its subsidiary machinery;

4. **Reaffirms** that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should continue to avail itself of the services of the United Nations Development Programme, including those of its resident representatives;

5. **Invites** Governments to continue and increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in view of the rapidly growing needs of developing countries for population assistance.

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

34th session of the General Assembly
14 December 1979

36/201. Establishment of the United Nations Population Award

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the United Nations Population Conference, held in 1974, and noting with satisfaction the significant contributions made by the United Nations to the implementation of the Plan,

Recognizing the economic and social implications of the population trends, particularly related to development, as described in reports prepared by the United Nations and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which indicate that world population is projected to grow from 4.4 billion in 1980 to approximately 6.1 billion by the year 2000,

Recognizing the need to promote better awareness and understanding of population issues, especially at the individual and community levels of each country and in accordance with national plans and priorities,

Further recognizing the special significance of establishing an award in order to promote that objective,

1. **Decides** to establish an annual award, to be named the United Nations Population Award, for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions, by an individual or individuals, or by an institution, to be presented through the United Nations;

2. **Adopts** the Regulations governing the United Nations Population Award, annexed to the present resolution;

3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, under the Regulations, for the commencement of the Award in 1983, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to establish a Trust Fund for the United Nations Population Award to receive voluntary contributions for the Award;

5. **Decides** that all costs related to Award should be borne out of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Population Award.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1981

39/228. International Conference on Population, 1984

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/87 of 25 November 1981 on the convening of an International Conference on Population, 1984,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/7 of 30 April 1982, 1982/42 of 27 July 1983 and 1983/6 of 26 May 1983,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 38/148 of 19 December 1983,

1. **Endorses** the report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, containing the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action;

2. **Welcomes and strongly supports** the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development, adopted by the Conference on 14 August 1984;

3. **Expresses its appreciation** to the Government and people of Mexico for their generous hospitality, co-operation and support;

4. **Commends** the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of the Conference for the successful organization of the Conference;

5. **Affirms** that the principal aim of social, economic and human development, of which population goals and policies are integral parts, is to improve the standards of living and quality of life of the people;

6. **Also affirms** that population growth, high mortality and morbidity and migration problems continue to be causes of great concern requiring immediate action;

7. **Emphasizes** the need, in implementing the recommendations of the Conference, to respect national sovereignty, to combat all forms of racial discrimination, including *apartheid*, and to promote social and economic development, human rights and individual freedom;

8. **Reaffirms** the importance attached by the Conference to the formulation and implementation of concrete policies which will enhance the status and role of women in the area of population policies and programmes, and to the need to pay attention to specific problems of population structures;

9. **Invites** Governments to consider the recommendations for action at the national level and to implement appropriate population policies and programmes, in the context of their national plans, needs and requirements;

10. **Emphasizes** that international co-operation in the field of population is essential for the implementation of recommendations adopted at the Conference, and in that context calls upon the international community to provide adequate and substantial international support and assistance for population activities, particularly through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, in order to ensure more effective delivery of population assistance in the light of growing needs in the field and the increasing efforts being made by developing countries;

11. **Invites** the Population Commission, at its twenty-third session, to review, within its area of competence, the recommendations of the Conference and their implications for the activities of the United Nations system, and to transmit its views to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1985;

12. **Requests** the Economic and Social Council to examine, at its first regular session of 1985, the recommendations of the Conference for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, in order to provide overall policy guidelines within the United Nations system on population questions, and to undertake or to continue, on an appropriate basis, the review, monitoring and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action, in accordance with the Plan and relevant recommendations of the Conference;

13. **Requests** the Secretary-General to take, without delay, appropriate steps regarding the relevant recommendations, in particular recommendation 83, for further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action concerning the role of international co-operation, taking note also of the suggestions offered by various delegations and benefitting, in the process, from the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, and to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on their implementation as soon as possible but not later than 1986.

104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984

1986/7. Population questions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population,

Recalling also Council resolution 1985/4 of 28 May 1985,

1. **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to Assembly resolution 39/228[1], suggesting steps to be taken on the relevant recommendations of the International Conference on Population[2], in particular recommendation 83 relating to the further strengthening of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities so as to ensure the more effective delivery of population assistance, taking into account the growing needs in the field of population;

2. **Requests** the Secretary-General to implement those recommendations that fall within the competence of the United Nations Secretariat, bearing in mind the need to strengthen and improve, within their respective mandates, existing institutions and arrangements and to secure more effective interaction between them in an effort to reinforce international co-operation in the field of population;

3. **Decides** to consider the report of the Population Commission and relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, together with relevant inputs from the regional commissions, at its second regular sessions, under an item entitled "Population questions", bearing in mind the overall responsibilities and policy function of the Economic and Social Council in population matters;

4. **Reaffirms** the importance of the research activities and policy analysis of the United Nations in the field of population;

5. **Invites** the Population Commission to act upon the recommendations contained in paragraph 70 of the report of the Secretary-General[1];

6. **Invites also** the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, as the governing body of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities:

(a) to use reports of the Population Commission for greater exchange of information on population questions;

(b) To give adequate consideration to Fund matters, bearing in mind the importance of population issues and the separate identity of the Fund as stated in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972;

(c) To continue to organize its work programme in a manner that will facilitate the consideration of Fund matters before relevant budgetary and administrative issues are taken up in the Budget and Finance Committee of the Governing Council;

7. **Reaffirms** the aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities as set out in Council resolution 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973;

8. **Urges** the international community to strengthen further the resource base of the Fund through greater contributions, in order to meet the increasing needs of the developing countries for assistance in population activities;

9. **Emphasizes** the need to bring about a co-ordinated, effective and efficient strategy for the United Nations and the United Nations system in addressing population issues;

10. **Stresses** that effective co-ordination in the field of population can be achieved through efforts of Governments at the national level and through improved inter-agency collaboration at all levels;

11. **Requests** the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. **Also requests** the Secretary-General to keep under review the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228 and to include a separate section on the subject in the overview report requested in paragraph 6 of council resolution 1985/4, taking into account the comments made by delegations at the first regular session of 1986 of the Council, the thirty-third session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the forty-first session of the General Assembly.

16th plenary meeting
21 May 1986

[1] A/41/179-E/1986/18.

[2] Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. 1.

42/430. United Nations Fund for Population Activities: change of name

The General Assembly,

Having noted Economic and Social Council decision 1987/175 of 8 July 1987 to recommend to the Assembly the changing of the name of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the United Nations Population Fund, while retaining the abbreviation UNFPA, it being understood that this change of name in no way changes, nor will change, the present mandate, aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, or the role and functions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly with respect to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, decided to approve the change in the name of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the United Nations Population Fund.

96th plenary meeting
11 December 1987

44/210. Future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, adopted in Bucharest in 1974[1], and affirmed and expanded at the International Conference on Population in Mexico City in 1984[2],

Recalling decision 87/30 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council welcomed the intention of the United Nations Population Fund to conduct a wide-ranging review and assessment of accumulated population experience in key areas within its mandate,

Recalling also its resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, in which it welcomed the review and assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its experience in the field of population and requested that an appropriate summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Mindful of the diversity in culture and traditions as well as in social, economic and political conditions among countries and respectful of the national sovereignty of all countries to formulate, promote and implement their own population policies,

1. **Takes note** of the report prepared by the United Nations Population Fund containing the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the review and assessment of population programme experience[3];

2. **Takes note with appreciation** of the Amsterdam Declaration on a Better Life for Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989[4];

3. **Stresses** the importance of taking duly into account the outcome of the Forum in the preparations for and the deliberations of relevant forthcoming United Nations conferences, particularly the proposed international meeting on population in 1994, and in the preparations of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

4. **Requests** the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund:

(a) To bring the results of the Forum to the attention of Governments, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations;

(b) To examine, in particular, the implications for population programmes of the Declaration and to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance;

(c) To submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

[1] Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974.

[2] Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 84.XIII.8, and Corr. 1 and 3).

[3] A/44/432, annex.

[4] A/C.2/44/6.

45/216. Population and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/210 of 22 December 1989, in which it requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to examine, in particular, the implications for population programmes of the Amsterdam Declaration on A Better Life for Future Generations,[1] to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council,

Noting decision 90/35 of 23 June 1990 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Population Fund,[2]

Also noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/82 of 27 July 1990,

Noting that the report of the United Nations Population Fund entitled *The State of World Population 1990*, stressed that population growth and distribution are closely linked with environmental and development issues,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action,[3] which were affirmed and expanded at the International Conference on Population,[4]

Recognizing that socio-economic development is conducive to the success of population policies,

Reaffirming also that assistance to developing countries in the area of population should be substantially increased during the 1990s and that developing countries should also intensify their efforts to allocate adequate resources to population programmes,

1. **Emphasizes** the national sovereignty of all countries to formulate, adopt and implement their population policies, mindful of their cultures, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions, and also consistent with human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families;

2. **Takes note** of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the implications for population programmes of the Amsterdam Declaration and on efforts to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance,[5]

which outlines the unmet and expanding resource needs for population activities;

3. **Encourages** the Fund to sustain the momentum generated by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989, through continued follow-up to the recommendations contained in the Amsterdam Declaration;[1]

4. **Stresses** the need to take into account all economic and social factors in integrating demographic objectives in population strategies and in the formulation of development strategies in general;

5. **Emphasizes** the importance of mobilizing and increasing the resources required for population activities and, in this context:

(a) **Urges** all Governments, each according to its capacity, concerned international and regional organizations, including the World Bank, and non-governmental organizations to make every effort to mobilize the resources required for population activities, which are estimated at $9 billion per year by the year 2000, taking into account the potential for user contributions, where feasible and advisable;

(b) **Notes** the crucial importance of resource investments in health and education, especially for women, for the success of population programmes, and urges Governments of developing countries to strengthen, according to their economic and social capacities and conditions, their political and financial commitments to investments in the social sector, and also urges Governments of developed countries, as well as concerned international, regional and non-governmental organizations, to strengthen their financial and technical support, in the areas of health and education, to respond positively to requests for population assistance and to increase significantly the proportion of their development assistance destined for population activities;

(c) **Stresses** the desirability of concentrating Fund resources, in accordance with the criteria established by the United Nations Population Fund, on countries most in need of assistance in the population field in view of their population problems, taking into account the special needs of the low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries;

6. **Encourages** the Fund, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989, to strengthen and utilize national capacities through national execution, to enhance accountability, to adopt a programme-oriented approach and decentralize capacity and authority to the field level and to support coordination of the United Nations system at the country level through the resident coordinators, and, in this context, encourages the Fund to increase the utilization of available national expertise in the formulation and implementation of population assistance activities;

7. **Further encourages** the Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to strengthen their cooperation in the field of maternal and child health care and family planning, each within its own mandate;

8. **Emphasizes** the importance of addressing the relationship between demographic pressures and unsustainable consumption patterns and environmental degradation during the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, taking into account the subsequent decisions of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989;

9. **Reaffirms** the importance attached to the role of population policies in relation to development, as emphasized, *inter alia*, in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session,[6] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;[7]

10. **Welcomes** the willingness of the nineteen members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, as expressed in the December 1989 policy statement by Committee aid ministers and heads of aid agencies for their aid policies for the 1990s, and reiterated at Committee meetings on population and development matters held in April and June 1990, to assist developing countries to establish, fund and implement effective population strategies and programmes as a matter of priority;

11. **Stresses** the primary role of Governments in the formulation, implementation and co-ordination of population policies and programmes at the national level and the role of the United Nations Population Fund, upon request, in supporting the development of national capacities in that respect;

12. **Stresses also** the need for co-ordination at the regional and interregional levels to focus on issues related to the attainment of specific population goals and objectives;

13. **Recommends** that the Fund continue to focus attention on the importance of population issues in the context of overall development plans and programmes, in particular those oriented towards the reactivation of economic growth and development of developing countries, and on the need to find and mobilize adequate resources to address these issues, and in this context, urges the Fund to continue to undertake activities aimed at building up better awareness of population issues, including, *inter alia*, their relation to environment and development issues and World Population Day;

14. **Invites** the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to give specific information, in the section on policy and programme co-ordination of the annual report, on the co-operation of the Fund with other relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies.

71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990

[1] A/C.2/44/6, annex.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No.9* (E/1990/29), annex I.

[3] See *Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap.I.

[4] See *Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda).

[5] See A/45/529.

[6] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

[7] Resolution 45/199.

1991/93. International Conference on Population and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the United Nations World Population Conference, 37/14 B of 16 November 1982 on Secretariat organization for United Nations special conferences, 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population, 44/210 of 22 December 1989 on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and 45/216 of 21 December 1990 on population and development,

Recalling also its resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, in which it decided to convene an international meeting on population in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund as Secretary-General of the 1994 international meeting on population and of the Director of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs as the Deputy Secretary-General of the meeting,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on preparations for a 1994 international meeting on population[1] and the progress made in the preparations for the meeting,

Emphasizing the national sovereignty of all countries in formulating, adopting and implementing their population policies, mindful of their culture, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions, and consistent with human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families,

1. **Decides** that the meeting should henceforth be called the International Conference on Population and Development;

2. **Invites** the Secretary-General of the Conference and all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in carrying out the preparatory activities of the Conference, to draw on the guidelines provided in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[2] and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[3] as well as on the results of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[4] the United Nations

Conference on Environment and Development and the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century[5], and to draw on other recent major intergovernmental instruments and meetings;

3. **Decides** that the objectives of the Conference should be:

(a) To contribute to the review and appraisal of the progress made in reaching the objectives, goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action[6] and to identify the obstacles encountered;

(b) To identify instruments and mechanisms in order to ensure the operational implementation of the recommendations;

(c) To maintain and strengthen the level of awareness of population issues on the international agenda and their linkage to development;

(d) To consider the desired focus of intensified action at the global, regional and national levels, as well as all necessary ways and means of treating population issues in their proper developmental perspective during the forthcoming decade and beyond;

(e) To adopt a set of recommendations for the next decade in order to respond to the population and development issues of high priority identified in paragraph 4 below;

(f) To enhance the mobilization of resources needed, especially in developing countries, for the implementation of the results of the Conference; resources should be mobilized at the international and national levels by each country according to its capacity;

4. **Emphasizes** that population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development will be the overall theme of the Conference and identifies within that theme the following groups of issues, which are not listed in any order of priority, as those requiring the greatest attention, during the forthcoming decade, from the international community and from the Conference:

(a) Population growth, changes in demographic structure, including ageing of population, and the regional diversity of such changes, with particular emphasis on the interaction between demographic variables and socio-economic development;

(b) Population policies and programmes, with emphasis on the mobilization of resources for developing countries, at the international and national levels by each country according to its capacity;

(c) The interrelationships between population, development, environment and related matters;

(d) Changes in the distribution of population, including socio-economic determinants of internal migration and the consequences for urban and rural development, as well as determinants and consequences of all types of international migration;

(e) Linkages between enhancing the roles and socio-economic status of women and population dynamics, including adolescent motherhood, maternal and child health, education and employment, with particular reference to the access of women to resources and the provision of services;

(f) Family-planning programmes, health and family well-being;

5. **Stresses** the need, in connection with foregoing issues, to take account of the particular circumstances of the least developed countries;

6. **Authorizes** the Secretary-General of the Conference to convene six expert group meetings corresponding to the six groups of issues identified in paragraph 4 above, in order to provide the required input for consideration by the Conference, ensuring the participation of a full range of relevant disciplines and of geographical regions;

7. **Requests** the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to provide overall guidance, orientation and coordination of the input from the appropriate secretariats of the United Nations system to the preparatory activities of the Conference;

8. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference to make use of the substantive contribution of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerned, as well as of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in the preparatory activities for the Conference;

9. **Also requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference to make full use of the existing resources of all units of the United Nations system concerned, in particular the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Population Fund;

10. **Invites** the regional commissions to convene as soon as possible meetings or conferences to review the experience gained in population policies and programmes in their regions, in the light of paragraphs 3 and 4 above, bearing in mind the relationship between such policies and programmes and development issues, and to propose future action, as part of their contribution to the preparatory activities for the Conference;

11. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference to report to the Economic and Social Council at its regular sessions of 1992, 1993 and 1994 on the progress made in all aspects of the preparatory activities for the Conference;

12. **Also requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference to report to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the status of the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development;

13. **Decides**, in principle, to hold the second session of the Preparatory Committee in August 1993, immediately following the rescheduled twenty-seventh session of the Population Commission, to review the state of the preparatory work, including the reports of the expert groups on their meetings;

14. **Also decides**, in principle, to hold the third session of the Preparatory Committee early in 1994 to review the documentation for the Conference, including the draft recommendations;

15. **Recommends** that the General Assembly consider establishing a voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process and that it invite Governments to contribute to such a fund;

16. **Requests** the Conference to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

32nd plenary meeting
26 July 1991

[1] E/1991/5.

[2] General Assembly resolution S-18/3.

[3] General Assembly resolution 45/199.

[4] A/45/695.

[5] See *Report of the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 6-9 November 1989* (New York, United Nations Population Fund, 1989).

[6] *Report of the United Nations Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

1992/37. International Conference on Population and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1989/91 of 26 July 1989 and 1991/93 of 26 July 1991,

1. **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development on the status of preparatory activities for the Conference;[1]

2. **Accepts with gratitude** the offer of the Government of Egypt to host the Conference;

3. **Decides** to convene the Conference in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994.

41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992

[1] E/1992/60.

47/176. International Conference on Population and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the World Population Conference, 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population, 44/210 of 22 December 1989 on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 45/216 of 21 December 1990 on population and development and 40/108 of 13 December 1985 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, in which the Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council decided that the international

meeting on population should thenceforth be called the International Conference on Population and Development,

Endorsing fully the objectives of the Conference as decided in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93, and its overall theme of population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as stated in that resolution,

Recognizing the important contribution that regional conferences will play in preparations for the Conference, particularly through evaluation and updating of regional population plans of action,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund as Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development, and of the Director of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference,

Emphasizing the national sovereignty of all countries in formulating, adopting and implementing policies relating to population, mindful of their cultures, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions, and consistent with human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families,

Conscious of the important contribution made by research and information dissemination institutions to a clear understanding of the interrelationship of population and development,

Recognizing the importance of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including those sections of Agenda 21[1] concerning population, in the preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development,

1. **Emphasizes** the need for comprehensive national population policies based on national priorities and compatible with sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

2. **Also emphasizes** the need to increase and strengthen the level of awareness of population issues in the international agenda and their treatment as an integral part of sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

3. **Endorses** Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/37 of 30 July 1992, in which the Council decided to convene the International Conference on Population and Development at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994;

4. **Accepts with deep appreciation** the generous offer of the Government of Egypt to act as host to the Conference;

5. **Recommends** that the Conference be convened at the ministerial level;

6. **Stresses** the importance of the active participation of Member States in the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and, in this context, invites the Preparatory Committee at its second session to elect its bureau, with due regard to equitable geographical representation;

7. **Decides** that the host country to the Conference, Egypt, shall be *ex officio* a member of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee;

8. **Invites** the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1993, taking fully into consideration the views expressed during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to consider the possibility of adjusting the proposed timing and duration of the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference within existing budgetary resources and without prejudice to the utilization of resources available through voluntary contributions to the trust funds, taking fully into account the need to ensure the success of the Conference in fulfilling its mandate and for this purpose to ensure an adequate intergovernmental preparatory process for it;

9. **Calls upon** all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference;

10. **Welcomes** the decision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the necessary coordination of contributions within the United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

11. **Invites** all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference and to promote broad-based national preparatory processes;

12. **Recognizes** the importance of the participation in the Conference and its preparatory process of all relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries;

13. **Requests** the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993 to formulate and adopt modalities to ensure the participation in and contribution to the Conference and its preparatory process of relevant non-governmental organizations, in particular those from developing countries, taking into account the procedures followed in the process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the experiences gained in this matter in previous United Nations population conferences;

14. **Stresses** the significance of the various regional perspectives that exist on issues of population and development, and welcomes in this context the convening by the regional commissions and the United Nations Population Fund of regional population conferences, whose outcome will contribute significantly to the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development;

15. **Notes** the establishment of voluntary trust funds for support of the Conference and for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process;

16. **Expresses its appreciation** to contributors to the funds, and invites Governments in a position to do so to contribute generously to those funds;

17. **Calls upon** the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue to make every effort to raise extrabudgetary resources for the Conference;

18. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference, in the light of the need for thorough preparations for the Conference, to ensure the timely circulation of the documentation for the regional conferences, expert meetings and Preparatory Committee;

19. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take appropriate steps, as part of the preparatory process, to ensure that the Conference and the issues to be discussed at it are widely publicized;

20. **Also requests** the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eight session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. **Decides** to include an agenda item entitled "International Conference on Population and Development" in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992

[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I, II and corr.1, and III).

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